The People.

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TWO SHOTS

Each of Which Hits Bull's-Eye on Two Points Worth Noting.

A Court Scene—A Prisoner, Being Interrogated by the Judge Makes Answers that Stun the Court and Cause him to be Denounced as a Socialist—"Cheapness"—How the Word is Being Juggled With and Used to Deceive.

Recently, during a trial in one of our courts, it became necessary for the judge himself to question a witness, and the following colloquy took place:

Judge—Are you a married man?

Witness—No.

J.—Have you any one depending on you for support?

W.—Yes; a large number of them.

J.—Are they disabled physically or mentally from supporting themselves?

W.—No; they are fully as able as I to support themselves.

J.—Then why do you support these able-bodied persons?

W.—Because the customs of and arrangements of our present state of society compel me to.

J.—These persons doing no manner of useful work, and you a poor man, having nothing but your labor, are compelled to give part of it to these blood-sucking leeches?

W.—Yes; I am forced to divide by giving them three-fourths of what I produce.

J.—Is there no way to get rid of these human leeches?

W.—Not at once; for nearly all society, especially these leeches, as you call them, insist that this is a natural state of affairs, and has always existed; they are eternally ding-donging in my ears that, were it not for these leeches, I could not work at all, and death would immediately overtake me. But in the near future we'll be able to rid ourselves of them, when they'll have to support themselves.

J.—If you should die, would not these leeches have to work?

W.—Oh, no; they hold in reserve a vast number who are about to be overtaken by death from enforced idleness, and they would think it a God-sent privilege to toil in support of these leeches.

J.—Would you please give me the names and addresses of these leeches?

W.—Though it is solely from my labor that their lives are made a continual round of pleasure, still they have the brutal ingratitude to refuse to live in the same locality as myself, and often they will not condescend to live in the same country; and as my constant toil enables them at their pleasure to change their climate, scenery and society, I can not give you their permanent address. For apparent reasons they do not want to be known by their real names, but insist on being known only by their "nom de plume."

J.—But what are their names in fact, for I am going to have them arraigned before the bar of justice, these ravagers of society, who are "hogs in sloth, foxes in stealth, and lions in prey."

W.—Their real names are CAPITALISTS.

J.—Mr. Sheriff, hustle this witness out of the court room; he's a nefarious Socialist.

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Those who are outside of the realms of Socialism are continually prating about high and low prices. This does not concern the wage class any more than prices concerned the chattel slave before the civil war. Wages are down to a bare animal existence. Should the necessaries required by the wage-earners become low in price their wages would be proportionately lowered, as the capitalists do not intend they should have more than an existence. And as the capitalists own all the machinery and other instruments of production, they have dictatorial power to hold it down to just enough of cheap food, cheap clothing and shelter to keep the toilers in fair working order. Neither does it make any difference with the small capitalists, those who have products to sell, whether these products are high or low. If wheat is $1 a bushel and shoes are $5 a pair, and should wheat go up to $2 a bushel, the cunning politician tells the farmer he will get twice as many shoes for the same amount of wheat. Of course this is making the barefaced presumption that the manufacturers have not the same privilege to double the price of their shoes. When wheat was $1 a bushel the farmer gave five bushels of wheat for one pair of $5 shoes. When wheat and shoes doubled in price the farmer gave $10, or five bushels of wheat at $2 a bushel, for one pair of the same shoes, thus getting no more shoes for the same amount of wheat. What we want is not an industrial system where commodities are high or low, but a state of society where every one will have free access to produce all the necessaries and even luxuries and TO ENJOY THEM. This would be Socialism.

C. R. DAVIS.

Brighton, Ill.

OPEN LETTERS

Addressed to the United States "Patriots.

Dear Mr. Lawyer—I have studied you for quite a long time, and regret to have to confess that you have proved quite a conundrum.

At last I got you into the X-ray light of Socialism, and examined you under the microscope of true economy. The brilliant light of science has enabled me to see you in your true character. You are a parasite living upon other parasites. Ninety-five per cent. of our laws are made in the interest of private property. People who live on private property are parasites living on those from whom they "legally" steal the property; and you live upon these parasites.

Whether you are an insignificant little two-cent lawyer, with an office in a stuffy attic in some back street, and waiting, like Micawber, for something to turn up, or whether you are a long-faced Supreme Court Judge, whose muddled brain has been attracted all out of balance by the magnetic pull of big Trusts and rich corporations—you are a product of unjust social conditions, and a tremendous economic waste to society.

It would be impossible to estimate the immense amount of brain power and physical energy going to waste in this country alone, at the present time, on legal squabbles that would have no place in a co-operative Commonwealth. Even that five per cent. of our laws that do not relate to private property would be reduced to a minimum, because crime, libel, divorce, etc., would not be nearly so prevalent.

But so long as present irrational economic conditions continue we shall have you with us, and we cannot blame you for bleeding the suckers who are bleeding one another. We only blame you for calling legalized robbery by the false name of justice, and for not being a man and having pluck enough to find out what justice is, and fighting for it.

Do unto others as you would
Have others do to you;
But what a snag a lawyer strikes
When this he tries to do.
Sometimes he tries to win a case;
It is his business too;
But ne'er fails his client to fleece
Before he gets through.

As a patriot, you are a dead failure. Your fourth of July pyrotechnics of oratorical humbug and taffy to the exploited toilers is a practical demonstration of how human brain and lung power can be allowed to run to waste under a false system of social economics.

If you will take the trouble to study up the origin and history of your profession, you will find that the economic conditions which make it possible for you to exist are born of violence. Private property was originally taken by physical force and held by the same "gentle and religious" power. All the barbaric laws of the Jews, Greeks and Romans relating to private property were masticated by that bastard robber, William of Normandy, when he stole England, and had the Doomsday Book written. They were afterwards twisted into all manner of kaleidoscopic nonsense by a long line of English lawyers, jurists, parliaments and publicists. As rehashed and seasoned by Blackstone, they were, with few exceptions, hauled across the Atlantic, and adopted without being questioned as to whether they were barbarous or civilized, by the fathers of this great republic, and the same old chestnuts, done up in slightly different sugar coatings, and adopted by a long line of self interested legislatures and lawyers, are what we are still swallowing.

Of course, dear Mr. Lawyer, I don't find fault with you personally, and I don't blame you for getting into a profession that is protected so that every Tom, Dick and Harry cannot get into it, and cut down wages. I don't blame you for being in a business in which the better prevaricator you are the more money you can make. But I do find fault with you for upholding a system that makes professional prevarication a profitable occupation.

Only Socialism can end such an evil; and when we get it there will be no use for you as a lawyer. You will be one of the superfluities to be abolished. The vast army of men who are now squandered on your parasitical profession will be put to doing some useful work.

Fall in line with the genuine Americans who are rapidly opening their eyes to the bright light of the new era of true social and political economy when there will be no room, nor opportunity, for such extravagant and mischievous waste as you are a type of.

PHILIP JACKSON.

Rochester, N. Y.

The petty kings and such like of Europe are acquiring a market price. In the rivalry between the New York "World" and "Journal" for fake news and sensational matter, these two papers are outdoing each other to get messages from European dignitaries, and these are reproduced with accompanying pictures.

One day one of the two has a "despatch" and picture from a prime minister; the next day the other goes its rival one better with a "despatch" and picture of a king; and so it goes on, and the public taste and judgement is perverted.

A Socialist daily is an urgent necessity to clean the stable of our metropolitan journalism.

SOCIAL CONTRASTS

Which We Are Striving to Wipe Out

LOOK AT THIS PICTURE,

Bulletin of Luxury!

A $100,000 Fan.

Howard Gould is determined to eclipse by one mighty effort the previous expenditures of young millionaires. He desires to stand upon a pinnacle of extravagance not reached by any that have gone before him, waving thousand-dollar bills. The dinner given in Paris by Rodney Wanamaker, costing $40,000; the horses bought as playthings at Harvard by young Hobart, of California; the houses built by Rosebery in the flowery days after he married Hannah Rothschild—all will fall behind in the race for spending dollars. Howard Gould has succeeded in laying out more money and having less to show for it than any of these.

His effort took the form of a fan for his fiancee, Miss Katharine Clemmons, known in private life as Viola Dayan. Her mother lives at Palo Alto, California. Miss Clemmons resides most of the year in a very elegant little apartment in New York, fitted out with gifts brought for her from all quarters of the earth by young Howard Gould.

The fan which has attracted so much attention was executed mostly in Paris, where the best artists worked upon it. It is a copy of the Empire fans now so much carried by those who can afford them. The Empire fans have sticks of ivory. They are small, often being tiny enough to slip into a lady's sleeve, and they are slender enough to lie in the bodice without discomfort. But that has nothing to do with the cost. One painted by Bouguereau weighed only two ounces and was only six inches long. When folded it was two inches wide at its broadest part, and no thicker than three silver dollars, yet it cost $8,000.

This fan ordered by Howard Gould for his fiancee is the work of eight of the most famous artists of the day. The actual painting of one of the artists could not for various reasons be obtained, but an artist just as famous was employed to copy the painting of the desired one.

The work is all done upon the ivory sticks of the fan. There are nine of these sticks, each six and a half inches in length. The ivory is of the most delicate cream color, without a cloud in it. The tint is the same in all the sticks, so that the ivory is an exact match throughout. This is one of the most difficult things to obtain, a perfect match in ivory. The ivory makers of Paris, London and New York, taking advantage of this fad for ivory fans, are holding the smooth, even-tinted strips of ivory for large prices. Five hundred dollars a stick is not above the price asked by them for nine perfectly matched sticks of the precious material.

Each of the sticks is exquisitely carved at the lower end. The upper end is rounding. Upon the outside sticks there is a deep carving, with diamonds and turquise set in. The loop fastening the sticks together is heavy gold, set with diamonds.

In order to have the pictures as beautiful as possible, and as interesting, there have been selections made from famous paintings instead of whole copies of the same, as the paintings must be clear, though small.

The first stick has Gerome's dancer from "The Sword Dance." The second one is Breton's "Fisher Girl," and the third Henner's "Magdalen." These are executed in the most brilliant colors. The bright dress of the sword dancer and the saucy fumes of her cigarette contrast well with the simplicity of the fishermaiden with the basket upon her shoulder. Magdalen's sorrowful face comes next, side by side with Le Soir's illustration for "Manon Lescaut." This forms the center of the fan—and a demure picture the woman makes with her shawl and reticule.

A charming comedy comes in the child of Perrault's "Innocence," which is side by side with Bisson's "Love's Captive." Chaplins "Soap Bubbles" is next to the last stick, and Bouguereau's "Love Feels the Thorn" completes the selection.

The designer carried out a pretty sentiment in devoting the first four sticks to a genre variety, and the second four to the theme of love. These last sticks can be left closed unless the fair blue eyes of the owner care to rest upon them. Otherwise they can be kept secret from the prying gaze of the world.

It is said that this fan cost $80,444 for the paintings alone, $5,000 for the perfectly matched ivory and $15,000 for the setting of gold and diamonds and turquoise. This would make the fan cost $100,000. If such be the case, and there is little question that it footed up to this sum, it is the costliest trifle in the world, and Mis Clemmons has the honor of owning the most expensive article ever introduced into a lady's dress. Each stick is worthy a place in the Metropolitan Art Museum of Art, and the whole is one of the wonders of the world. Folded, it is not as long as your hand and only half as broad as your palm.

The Gould family are famous for making each other extravagant presents. On the marriage of the Countess Castellane, Miss Helen Gould presented her sister with the Estherhazy diamond, one of the ten famous jewels of the world. On the birth of the Castellane baby she sent her sister eighty-four dozen "pieces," each marked with the Castellane crest. Howard Gould sent the expectant baby a silver spoon with diamond bowl and "Be thou welcome" set in amethysts in the middle.

AND THEN AT THIS!

Bulletin of Misery!

ALTOONA, Jan. 9.—In a small, dark room in one of the upper stories of a tenement house on 4th street Mrs. Oscar Andrews' dead body was found to-day by an investigating party. Crouching on a chair by the side of the bed that supported all that had been dear to him in this world was her husband. The room was cold and cheerless. There was no fire in the grate and no signs of food. The man was almost crazed by grief and hunger, and it was with the greatest difficulty that the short but eloquent tale of his misfortunes could be gotten from him.

What he said between choking sobs was merely this: He had been out of work. His wife's health failed. No medicines, no food, no warmth, no proper attention caused her death, and it was plainly to be seen had not help come just when it did there would have been a double tragedy to record in that dark room of wretchedness.

Nor is the wretchedness of Oscar Andrews the only ill of this busy mountain city. The Board of Public Charities today made the alarming report that there were at least 65 families, comprising 300 souls, depending on public contributions for maintenance of life. It is a situation unparalleled in the history of the city.

REISSING, Pa.,—This coal mining town is about twenty miles out the Panhandle. Seventy-five families live in company houses, two families to a house. There are no such commodities as sidewalks, and to reach the village one must labor up a steep hill in mud and slush inches deep. A yard full of mud and dogs and children is the prospect to be seen from any of the houses, to which may be added an occasional billygoat or a scrawny string of variegated garments hung out to be whipped about by the wind. Such surroundings are necessarily not conducive to the most cheerful reflections nor is much relief found upon looking into the house, which is usually damp, dirty and disordered. There is the constant feeling that a door is open somewhere or that the roof leaks. Stop any miner coming from the pit, his face begrimed with smutch, his clothes black and greasy and a little lamp stuck in the leather peak of his cap. Ask him how much time he is making nowadays. He will answer, "Oh, one, two and sometimes three days a week." "Full days?" "No, bless you, no. Why, we are just coming off for to-day, and have only taken out one car apiece; that is, we have each earned thirty cents." He will tell you that those who are working only make from 75 cents to $2 a week; that out of this is taken a monthly house rent of $6 and that "spot cash" is the stringent and rigidly enforced rule at the grocer's and at the butcher's, and that he must pay the company $1.25 per ton for the coal he burns. There is indeed a problem of "making ends meet!" Many a hungry stomach is to be found there and many a shivering body but illy protected from the cold winds.

At Cecil, a mile below Reissing, practically the same conditions exist. The places where are to be found actual suffering and destitution are among the employees of the Standard, the Morgan and the Pittsburg and Northwestern mines. These works have each of them been shut down for periods varying from six months to a full year, and the lot of the families dependent upon their operation is most sad. Many families have long ago "shifted," the miners say, and gone to "other parts," so that long rows of company houses stand vacant and weed-grown.

Those who stayed behind did so because they did not care to venture out of the frying pan into the fire or because they hoped ever to see the works start up again. One or two of the firms who are not now operating are insolvent, and the mines are to be sold under the hammer. A great many of these poor miners have back wages coming to them, which they cannot get, and so they starve away, knowing that they have slaved for nothing to feed some other less needy mouths than those of their own children, and knowing also that the very minute the mines change hands and begin work again they will have to pay every cent of back house rent or get out.

A sketch of the average interior would be a very simple thing. Just an old rickety table and ash-laden stove, a couple of empty beer kegs or soap boxes turned up for seats, perhaps a decrepit chair or so, two or three dogs, and the family. The furniture has gone. Who got it makes but little difference to its one-time owner. It brought in a pittance to tide along with yet a few weeks. Clothing is just as scarce, and almost all of the families about these mines are so scantily clothed that one wonders they live through it all. And fuel is just as scarce. Yesterday afternoon a little eight-year-old boy was observed tugging valiantly away on a rope attached to a mass of something which from a distance was thought to be a sled, but which a close view showed to be some big blocks of coal picked up along the railroad track, and the little fellow was dragging them laboriously up a steep snowbank to his shanty home. Another picture was that presented by five men emerging from out a ravine up which ran a rocky road, carrying great canvas sacks of fuel and food, begged from the surrounding farms, no doubt. One man overtaken farther along was balancing an immense lump of coal on his head and walking steadily along, hugging his cold hands to his side.

ON THE PACIFIC.

In the Absence of the Arrival of Prosperity Fakism is Boomed by the Press.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—A few months ago a majority of the working class of this city decided for "sound money" and "protection," because they believed, or were made to believe, that these measures would restore for ever the prosperity of old. They, of course, could not afford to throw away their votes by voting for any other party: times were bad enough then, and a turn for something better was urgent.

Our public liars, misnamed newspapers, brought out columns after columns, as soon as the result was known, about the "advancing" of prosperity. Perhaps the "advancing" to this far away place was stopped somewhere, for the fact is that nobody noticed anything about it. Even our public liars soon dropped into silence about that "advancing" prosperity, and began to devote the same space to sweet charity. They collected old hats, shoes, stockings and other rags for the "worthy poor."

These benighted fellows, yet pretentious smarties, who could not afford to throw away their votes, and therefore either voted for "sound money" or "free" silver, and thus nullified the influence of each other, are now driven and huddled together into big armies of the unemployed. The so often boasted of intelligence of our American workers is indeed pitiable. Being the strongest in number, and having sense enough to vote and stick to his own interest, the American workingman could DEMAND all he needs, but this is considered impractical, and therefore he prefers to go a begging from his own servants, and, in consequence, is treated by his own creatures as a beggar.

At present the unemployed have endeavored to meet the Mayor, that he may do something for them; but they could not find the Mayor; whereupon they went to some of our city fathers, but these had also skipped. Now they intend to go to Sacramento to meet the Governor, but a child can predict what will be the result of it, and yet these people are in the direst distress. What an expensive school is this school of experience! But most people don't learn in any other. In spite of our mild winters we had the same occurrences every winter within the last years.

Socialists with irresistible logic again and again have pointed out that as long as the present system prevails it must turn from bad to worse for the workingman, and that there is no salvation for the workingman but in Socialism. This is accepted as true to a greater extent than many may imagine. But—and now the "buts" set in—it will take too long before it can be realized, and we want "Socialism in our time." So-called co-operative enterprises are started, and, as a matter of course, collapse before the co-operators are aware of it. Besides the loss of money, disgust and mistrust is all that survives.

In order to have at least enough to eat—as is said—co-operative colonies are started. Our State seems to be a favorable field of operation in this line, and notwithstanding the fact that already a number of enterprises have collapsed, new ones are started to go through the same mill.

But not satisfied with wasting time, money and energy in such an unscientific manner, we also have so-called "Labor exchanges." The thing itself is a pasquinade on political economy and history, and amounts to trying to stem the waves of the Pacific with a bunch of straw. And yet some people earnestly believe that with that "system" they can override and overcome the competitive system. The complicated "social question" is claimed to be put into a nutshell by these schemes; just crack it and the thing is done.

Not only do economic quacks of divers orders set themselves to work to befuddle the mind of the people, the spiritual cranks also do their best in the same direction. The lads and lasses, or warriors, of the Salvation Army become from day to day more prominent. Barracks and headquarters are in all directions spread over the city, and it looks very much as if the army will become a functionary of our city government. Yet they toil not, nor do they spin, but who supports them? The capitalist class must be at the other end of this rope to employ such an army to carry on their system.

But last, not least, a gang of Theosophists have made their appearance in our city, and the capitalist press devotes whole columns in reporting their sayings. Of course they had a crowded house. What they have to say about their "mysteries" is of no importance, but inasmuch as they also meddle with social affairs, of which they talked sheer rot, they deserve to be exposed. Says one of prominence: "The famine in India is due to a lack of brotherly love." This assertion is an infamous insult to these poor sufferers, for everybody knows, who knows anything about India, that all the misery there is mainly caused and upheld by the misrule and stealings of the English. "Brotherly love" is a miserable snare by which people have been entrapped for many a century. It is high time that the swindle be dropped.

Why, thousands of people in the cities of our State are on the very verge of starvation, and crops and eatables of all kinds rot away on the fields of our farmers. This, of course, must also be a "lack of brotherly love," but who is checking this benevolent feeling, inasmuch as the farmers are more than willing to sell, and the hungry ones in the city to buy, if they only had the means wherewith?

Abolish, or help to abolish, that cruel system and then brotherly love will prevail of itself. The capitalist press is aware of its interest, and gives extensive space to all such fakes. Will workingmen, who have been the victims to these lyings, finally muster sense enough to establish their own press? It is high time to be up and doing.

SUPPLEMENTARY.

Fuller Account of the Strasser & Co. Scheme to Save Fakirs' Jobs.

With Hardly $4 per Capita in the Treasury of the International Union of Cigarmakers, and With Over $70,000 Worth of Jobs for the Fakirs, the Old Members are to be Turned into Lapsers—The Campaign to Smoke Them Out.

NEW YORK, Feb. 22.—I desire to supplement the article "Lapses," of THE PEOPLE'S issue of the 14th instant. The article reveals a pretty bad state of affairs in our International Union, and a pretty desperate condition on the part of the rascals and ignoramuses who have settled on the organization as its leaders and office-holders. But dark as the picture is drawn in THE PEOPLE, things are infinitely worse. As one of the victims in this union, I am able to add some points of interest to cigarmakers, and to all other workers.

Of course the fakirs mean to create lapses by suspending unions. But this is only a part of the plan. Their complete plan is this: To manufacture deficits, tax the members of such a union to make up for the "deficits," and in that way drive the members out through the fear of being taxed out of their boots.

Here is the plan of this campaign: "Get rid of as many of the 15-year members as possible; to do that, pick out the unions in which there are large numbers of these; forge a 'deficiency' in these unions; thus frighten the old members out, lest if they stay, they have to be taxed; and in that way get rid of the danger of having to pay to them $550 death benefits."

Now mark this point: Before the adoption of the new constitution the local unions were not compelled to suspend a member if he ran behind the constitutional eight weeks limit. This gave the locals a chance to keep the old members in benefit. This has been so altered that if a member runs behind eight weeks he now stands suspended. This was the first measure adopted at the last convention to get rid of a large number of old members.

This new law strikes the older members more heavily than it does the younger, because of their advanced age they are least capable of holding on to their jobs. They cannot work as fast as younger men; the cigarmaker is paid by the piece. For these reasons the older members, who generally are of a longer standing in the union than the younger, earn less wages as a rule, and, consequently, cannot pay their dues, besides heavy assessments, as promptly as the younger.

The "lapses" campaign started with an inhuman campaign against these older members. It began by raising the dues so as to cause the older members to fall behind. Thus, if an old member, who may have paid regularly fifteen years or longer, falls behind just one week over his limit, that settles his case; he is out, and can only be recognized again by rejoining and paying two more years' dues and all assessments. Then he will be treated as though he never belonged to the union before, and will get only $50 death benefit. Such a man, too old to join any other benevolent society, is thus virtually cast off; he becomes a "lapser," and what of right belongs to him will be kept to pay the high salaries of our army of loafing officers and pensioners.

This is the scheme that it is sought to be put in operation. The unions against which it has first been applied are unions Nos. 100 and 165, of Philadelphia, against whom a fraudulent deficiency of $3,500 was manufactured, and the Detroit Union, against which fakir J. Dernell concocted an equally fraudulent deficiency of $6,000.

These deficiencies must be made up by the members through "assessments;" that is to say, a burden over and above the burden of heavy dues, all of which would run as follows: 30 cents regular dues, 25 cents special assessments, and 50 cents deficiency assessments—total, $1.05 per week; besides this, there may also be some other local assessments to be paid, besides some "private loan" to the amount of 5 per cent. on the wages earned and some "travelling loan" to the amount of 10 per cent. of the wages. These all help to raise the dues still higher for some weeks. Thus, a member who earns $6 yer week would pay $1.95 dues out of his wages and have $4.05 left for his family; and, no matter how long such a member may have belonged to the union—say for twenty years, if he is eight weeks in arrears off goes his head.

Despite all these dues, the International Union is on the brink of bankruptcy. The funds are so rapidly being eaten up that, notwithstanding a special assessment of $1 is levied every two months, there can be no more than about $3 to $4 per capita in the fund of which the fakirs have so much bragged, and with which they sought to catch so many flies. In all, there can be no more than about $100,000 cash in the funds of our 300 locals. How far that will reach the following figures will show.

Take the largest local union we have, No. 90, of New York. By next July there will be from 800 to 1,000 members entitled to the $550 death benefit. To meet this obligation alone it will take over one-half of a million dollars. When the cash capital amounts to but one-fifth of that sum, how can the officers meet the liability if they do not resort to the "lapses" scheme? This is the policy which the fakirs must follow

(Continued on Page 4.)

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SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES.

In 1888 (Presidential)	2,068
In 1890	13,331
In 1892 (Presidential)	21,157
In 1894	33,133
In 1896 (Presidential)	**36,563**

Social evolution must be more inevitably subject to Natural Laws the more compound are the phenomena, and the less perceptible therefore the irregularities which arise from individual influences.

Comte.

TYPICAL.

The speech pronounced by John Burns in the House of Commons on the 17th inst., together with the occasion thereof, illustrates to perfection the dullness, flatness and sterility of the leaders of a labor movement that is not grounded on the principle of the class struggle; the illustration becomes all the more striking when the speech is contrasted with those of the tribunes of the class-conscious proletariat, uttered in the Parliaments of other nations.

A bill being under discussion in the House of Commons by which the London County Council sought to obtain borrowing powers to erect a Town Hall, the "Pall Mall Gazette," William Waldorf Astor's paper took a leading part in hostilizing the proposition. On this "elevated" question John Burns hastened to take the floor and said:

"It is an abuse of London's hospitality, it is not fair or gentlemanly, for this new millionaire from America who has dumped down his city offices next to the London School Board offices, so preventing those premises from being extended, and has now placed his private house next to the County Council offices, should complain that our new building would come between the wind and light and his nobility.

"These attacks of the Pall Mall Gazette on our scheme spring from the purely personal, selfish motives of its proprietor, and I hope the honorable members will not be deceived by such appeals.

"I can stand a decent duke (laughter), but I cannot do with this new American millionaire who enjoys London's hospitality and in whose ground rents he is investing heavily, using his newspaper and money to prevent the citizens of London from obtaining a proper Town Hall."

The man who can sit quietly while English miners are worked to death; while English Capitalist conspiracies carry the fagot into the peaceful domain of the Boers; while factory acts are brutally ignored right under his own nose; while the law is stretched to allow English Capitalists to escape, and is pulled tight to throttle innocent proletarians;—the man, who, unmoved and untutored by the science of the class struggle, can gather no inspiration from such subjects, burns at white heat over a petty Town Hall, and on the subject of a "new millionaire from America!"

Contrast this sorry performance with the conduct of the Jaures and Guesdes in France, the Ferris and Barbatos in Italy, the Bebels and Auers in Germany, the Vanderveldes and Anseles in Belgium. The themes of their speeches are taken from a wholly different quarry—the sufferings, the interests, the fate of the class of the proletariat; its hopes, its aspirations, its future. Every time these rise in their seats in their respective Parliaments, their voice is heard the world round; it touches a chord to which the heart strings of the working class respond everywhere; it breathes a breath that teaches, that elevates, that inspires, and that, by as much, draws nearer the emancipation of the working class.

John Burnsism runs into the ditch, the thunder claps of the class struggle rive the rocks and clear the path for Civilization.

THIS THEY MAY ENFORCE.

The new bill to restrict immigration contains a clause to prevent transient workingmen from landing here. It is clause 4. For years it has been the habit of certain English, Scotch, Welsh and North Irish mechanics to come here during the busy seasons, work at their trade, and, when the slack season sets in, return to their homes, where they live with their families mainly upon their earnings on this side of the waters. These men have been known as "birds of passage." The resident workers in the trades plied by the "birds of passage" have long objected to these peculiar competitors. Untutored or mistutored upon the cause of declining wages and unsteadier work, our mechanics had their attention steadily drawn away from the real question and directed towards questions and causes that were neither causes nor questions. Immigration was a favorite dust for capitalist politicians to raise. The "birds of passage" were, accordingly, objected to as immigrants. Yet, despite all complaints on the part of the workers, the "birds of passage" remained unmolested. The present law bars them out; and what is still more, it will probably be enforced, whatever may become of the other clauses. Why and whence this sudden turn of front on the part of our ruling class?

Quite recently we gave an account of a movement set on foot by the mill owners of Millville, R. I., to compel their employees to reside, i. e., to pay rent and otherwise expend their wages in Millville, instead of doing so in the neighboring towns of Blackstone and Woonsocket. The mechanism of capital works in such a way that even large fractions of the capitalist class suffer. It congests wealth not only in the hands of the capitalist class, as a whole, but also drains many capitalists, thereby concentrating wealth in the hands of an ever smaller number of these, and rendering the standing of increasing numbers among them more and more precarious. The lesser capitalists do not readily discover this fact. So long as they do not, they care not where their employees live. They are intent only upon plucking these in the shops, and, consequently, anti-immigration agitation and laws are considered good only as means to keep the workers on a false scent. But presently the squeezing process of capitalism reaches capitalists themselves. These find that the squeezings they practise in the shops on their employees is not enough; profits decline; what is to be done? The thought then occurs of getting back from the employees the wages they received, in as short order as possible. The "Millville Plan" is the immediate result. The "Anti-'Bird-of-Passage' Plan is an enlarged "Millville Plan."

The "birds of passage" expend with foreign capitalists the wages they receive from our native capitalists; that is a loss to our "patriots"; hence they patriotically will see to it that this drain is stopped.

The one clause in the Immigration Restriction bill that will be enforced, if the bill becomes a law, is the anti-bird of passage clause. But the very reason why that clause will be enforced makes it certain that the others will be dead letters. Capitalism will enforce only such laws as put money into its own pockets.

UNCONSCIONABLE MACBETHS.

The Lexow investigation of Trusts, that has been going on for several weeks, has had an indirect and unforeseen result. It has caused the Trust-Class to rush into print to justify itself. Many are the things they say, for many are the vulnerable points they have to cover. Of all these, the one they seem instinctively to be most anxious about is the wholesale discharge of employees by the consolidated concerns. The "justification" given by the Trust-Class on this head places them in the worst light imaginable: more unconscionable than Macbeth. Say they, speaking through the pen of one of their leading apologists:

"It may, indeed, be hard for discharged employees to find new employments, but, IN THE END, their labor, previously ill-directed, becomes available for other and useful purposes."

The Trust is not a phenomenon that strikes only one, or a few, industries; it strikes, if not yet all, at least the majority and the most important of all. If it affected only one, or a few, the discharged employees would still have a large field in which to be absorbed; the hardship of being thrown out of work would, until the discharged are "availed of for other and useful purposes," be temporary; and "IN THE END," that coveted end—the increased abundance of wealth—all might yet be well: At the expense of some suffering, final happiness might yet be achieved. But the Trust springs up everywhere, the discharges are everywhere, they are continuous and endless; hence, the opportunities for the discharged to be "availed of for other and useful purposes" become infinitely small and ever smaller, the hardships of being thrown out of work become proportionately more and more severe, suffering is indefinitely prolonged, its END is not in sight. And yet, fully aware of this endless and increasing agony to increasing masses of human beings, the apostles of the Trust resist the only method that will end the evil and save the good with which the Trust is big—Socialism. They seek the accomplishment of their own private purposes; their consciences, untrammeled by the veritable assassinations they commit, they care not to jump across the present; and with cruel ruthlessness they bother not whether each concentrative blow that they deal be the be-all and end-all. Willing are they, in the pursuit of their own private ends, to wade through gore, without compunction, though, as they know, the wading must be perpetual.

Lured by his ambition, goaded by his ruthless wife, Macbeth pauses before the room of his prospective victim. Fain would he reach a throne, resolved he is to do the deed, and yet all the profit his fevered brain hankers after is not enough to silence his conscience; the perpetuity of the wrong he is about to commit causes him to halt and meditate:

If it were done, when 'tis done, then 'twere well
It were done quickly; if the assassination
Could trammel up the consequence, and catch,
With its surcease, success; that but this blow
Might be the be-all and end-all here.
But here upon this bank and shoal of time
We'd jump the life to come.

The congenital mark of rapine with which Capitalism is born marks its every stage.

The funds raised by the working class for the Hamburg dock strikers was over $344,000—a much larger sum than that raised here for any strike or strikes in a whole year.

But the Hamburg strikers were New Trade Unionists, they were fighting an intelligent battle for labor, and this was generally understood.

POLITICAL and ECONOMIC.

"The Sword of DEMOCALES (!?!?!) over the head of the American Laborer," such is the fittingly idiotic title that surmounts an equally idiotic article by one Lee Johnson in the "American Federationist" on the subject of immigration, in the course of which happens this choice bit of philosophy:

"It is my firm conviction that the immense overflow of immigration is most largely responsible for the weakness and the many defeats of the American labor movement."

In a sense this is true, but the sense in which it is true is not the sense in which it is meant. No doubt that if the Gomperses, Arthurs, Dan Harrises and a bushel of other such immigrants from England had had the inspiration to stay at home, the American labor movement would have escaped the crab step of going back into British trade unionism "pure and simple." What such an escape would have meant, how much suffering and humiliation that would have spared the toilers in this country it would not be easy to tell.

But so sensible a thought could not possibly proceed from the noddle of Mr. Sword-of-Democales Johnson. Instead of that he meant the nonsense that the immigration of European proletarians lies at the bottom of the misery of the toilers here. In other words this luminary is, thanks to the teachings of such ignorant immigrants as Gompers, Harris, Arthur, etc., wholly in the dark on the labor question. He knows not that improved machinery throws in one day more labor on the labor market than immigration does in a year, and he knows not that the foe of the worker in America is the Capitalist class and not the workers of other lands.

As few people get and yet fewer care to read the "American Federationist" it is of no little interest to give the above facts greater publicity.

The New York "Evening Post" assures the public that the chances of Democratic success next fall are excellent because:

"The pople are disgusted with Plattism."

Fact is the people care not a rap about "Plattism" or "Crokerism." These two isms are issues between the Capitalist plunderers. Whether Croker be on top or Platt, the workers are at the bottom. There may be a Democratic success this fall, but the cause of it and the result are not pleasant subjects for the "Evening Post" and its "Seeley Diners" and "Bradley Martin Ballers" to contemplate, much less to publish. The cause is the disappointment the people have suffered who were cheated into believing that McKinley was the "Advance Agent of Prosperity"; and the result will be that the people will be discovering by rapid changes of the two old parties that both of these are gangs of organized plunderers. This experience will have the final result of acquainting the people with Socialism, and ushering in the popular stampede to the Socialist Labor party that will end the reign of Capitalist rascality and set its press flying.

In our mind's eye we can see the editorial staff of the "Evening Post," together with their stock and bond-holding masters, crying out:

"Our millions, our millions for a ship to take us away from this un-American shore."

The inebriate labor fakir P. J. McGuire emits this wail in his "Carpenter":

"The Cigar Makers' International Union, at its last convention, increased the dues of the members from 20 cents to 30 cents per week, or to $1.20 per month. Just fancy carpenters paying $1.20 per month dues, when they recently voted down a proposition to make their dues only 75 cents per month all round. The carpenters will have to learn the value of higher dues, as did the cigar makers and other unions. It may take time, but we will keep at it."

The carpenters are moving all right. They know just what the higher dues are for in the Cigar Makers' Union, and they don't propose to be plucked. Quite recently also the carpenters gave another evidence of good sense: They voted down by a majority of nearly 1,500 a proposition to give the fakir Harry Lloyd a salary on which to travel and sell them out. Let the labor fakirs get the boodle politicians and Capitalists to pay the rum bills that the fakirs need to keep up their courage; the rank and file needs its money to buy bread with.

AN ANSWER

To M. M. Mangasarian's Views on the "New Woman."

The Chicago "Tribune" having readily given publication to some extracts from a lecture of Mr. Mangasarian, an "ethical" acrobat of words, in which Socialism was libeled, Comrade McClure promptly sent an answer, which being rejected, we hereby publish in full, with a double purpose of exposing the methods of the Capitalist press, which claims to minister to public education, and of exhibiting the intellectual immortality of the "ethical culturist," M. M. Mangasarian: Editor of the Chicago "Tribune":—

In the extracts from M. M. Mangasarian's Sunday lecture on "The New Woman," which were printed in the Tribune, there are statements so incorrect, and inferences so misleading, that it does not seem right they should be passed without comment.

Without entering upon any extended discussion of the subject, I would indicate particularly his statements that "The quintessence of Socialism proposes another substitute for marriage, which is known as free love. It is not love they want to be free. They want to be passion free." I do not know Mr. Mangasarian's authority for such assertions, but his use of the word "quintessence" naturally suggests a work by Dr. A. Schäffle, entitled the "Quintessence of Socialism." Dr. Schäffle, former minister of finance in Austria, and an eminent ecohomist, has given the subject of Socialism much study and thought. Imbued with the scientific spirit, which seeks truth alone, he does not attempt to bolster up his opposition to the Socialist idea by misrepresenting it. That is the method of smaller minds.

With the explanation, therefore, that Dr. Schäffle is not a Socialist, I make free to quote from his "'Quintessence of Socialism." He distinctly contradicts Mr. Mangasarian's statements in the following terms: "There is, therefore, only this question for the far-seeing politician—whether the removal of indissoluble monogamy * * * is or is not on principle a postulate of Socialism. BUT THIS QUESTION MUST BE ANSWERED IN THE NEGATIVE."

In elucidation of this emphatic denial of Mr. Mangasarian's charge I would explain that Socialism aims at an organization of society which would enable every man and every woman to secure readily independent and adequate maintenance. Given such conditions as this, under which a woman would not be compelled to look upon marriage as an escape from the fierce competitive struggle for existence, would not be compelled to seek alliance with a man for the sake of his support,—given such conditions, it would surely result that love, rather than property considerations, would more and more become the basis and determine the character of the matrimonial relation. Socialism, therefore, can be said to propose free love only in the sense that it seeks to establish conditions under which love would be FREE FROM ANY COMPULSION OF MATERIAL NECESSITY. That, assuredly, is a pure and not unworthy ideal; and, unless Mr. Mangasarian is prepared to deny that love is the true basis of marriage, his reference to "free passion" is a gratuitous insinuation.

Should some thoughtful Socialist go a step further, and assert that as love is the only basis for the assumption of pure marriage relations, love must likewise, under proper economic conditions, be the only basis for their continuance, that is simply a matter of individual opinion, and not necessarily Socialistic.

But if Mr. Mangasarian quibbles over this distinction, if he prefers to discover in this view the quintessence of Socialism, it can be promptly paralleled by the free love ideas of Prof. Cope and Max Nordau which he has outlined, and which ignore the economic necessities of Capitalistic conditions. If then one were to adopt Mr. Mangasarian's method of argument, it might equally well be maintained that the views of these men, inasmuch as they are not Socialists, justify the assertion that "free passion" is the "quintessence" of Capitalistic society. And to the truth of this conclusion, a Sir Robert Peel, a Princess de Chimay, the barter of fortunes for titles, French balls, Seeley dinners, and many similar developments of bestiality in the "upper circles" of wealth, will abundantly witness. Such debaucheries ushered in the French Revolution!

Mr. Mangasarian's Socialistic ghost is plainly with us to-day, visible in the flesh. He himself bore testimony in pointing out that the wife to-day "is homeless in her home. She is husbandless in her life of marriage." Too often she has not even the poor comfort of being the favorite of the rich man's harem, he might well have added.

This brings us to an amazing bit of logic in which Mr. Mangasarian indulges. Seeming to discover a tendency on the part of the men to do without the women, he says, "Marriages are contracted later in life to-day, on the average, than ever before." From this he jumps to the remarkable conclusion that "It is because man does not care for woman as a wife and companion as much as his fathers did." As well say the shut out workers of the Illinois Steel Co. are idle because they no longer care for work!

No, Mr. Mangasarian, it is not a matter of likes or dislikes, but of necessity. The ignorant, the heedless, still marry early. Mr. Arnold White in his "Problems of a Great City" will give you evidence in plenty. But the man who has any realization of existing conditions cannot but pause. He sees that until he has an assured living (and when has he that?), there is no security for the home he would make. It may be broken up at any moment. Look to-day into the wrecked homes of South Chicago. And worse than that may happen. He may have to sacrifice even his children. Only recently Supt. Tubbs of the Western Union stated that the little messenger boys whom they employ "are largely the support of their parents, who have brought them to us and urged their employment AS A NECESSITY." Little wonder then the thoughtful man hesitates. The taunt that he no longer cares for woman as a wife is brutal, indeed.

But so it goes. The best years of life slip by. With some the home-hunger grows irresistibly, till with shut eyes they plunge in, reckless of consequence. Others, perhaps, securing at last a competence, marry; only to find habits so fixed by years, and the power of adaptation so lost, that the home-life degenerates into loveless tolerance or worse. And still others, debauched by years of "free passion," lose the capacity for pure love, and make of marriage and the home a wretched bitter mockery.

Verily, Mr. Mangasarian, the Socialist mote, which your imagination creates, is small compared to the Capitalist beam, which you try to conceal.

WILLIAM SCHOLL-McCLURE,
Chicago.

The following is a cameo on a section of the labor movement in America:

LOCAL UNION No. 1, NEW YORK,
Jan. 23, 1897.

WHEREAS, Local Union No. 1, in July, 1896, offered an amendment to our constitution reducing the salary of the G. S. to $20 per week, and to publish the same in "The Tailor" for a seconder, but without result.

It is with regret, and not believing that the secretary is not worth the salary he receives at present, but the condition of our trade in general and our finances in a deplorable condition, that we feel ourselves forced to renew our resolution of last July. It is therefore

RESOLVED, That the same resolution be printed in our next "Tailor."

Fraternally yours,
E. H. Blick, Secretary.

The above resolution is, as per request of No. 1, submitted for seconds, and will remain open for seconds from local unions until April 1, 1897, thereby giving ample time for all locals believing in a reduction of wages without any reduction in amount of labor performed, to approve of the amendment. The indorsement of twenty locals will be necessary in order to submit the amendment to a general vote.

J. B. Lennon, Gen. Sec.

The picture is brilliant and complete, and, withall, in small compressed size:

A union, whose members find it hard to make a meager living, and whose national secretary gets an excellent one out of them for doing worse than nothing, politely petition that his salary be reduced, in other words, that he be less of a burden to them. And the worthless national secretary tacks to the proposition a few words in his own behalf, wholly misstating the facts, placing the proposers of the amendment in a false light, and seeking to place the amendment itself on false grounds—all this in pursuit of his arduous labors.

As will be seen from this week's "Social Contrast" columns, Howard Gould has presented his bride with a unfquely illustrated fan. The cameo above described should have found its place on that fan. It would have been singularly appropriate.

A belated echo of the Bradley Martin ball is to the effect that the residents of West Thirty-third street, in the block shut off from the rest of the world on the night of the Bradley Martin ball, are still talking of the extraordinary police methods on that night. Some householders were actually prevented by the police, who cordonned the block, from reaching their homes that night.

As though this infringement of the civic rights of citizens were not a sufficient pointer to where we are coming to, it is added that these people, who were thus wrongfully kept from their homes, do not dare to complain. Be it noted that the class of people in question, who are able to live on so distinguished a block, necessarily belong to the well-to-do. Their meekness in sight of such an affront can serve as the title for an extensive work on the individualism that Capitalism breeds and enforces.

A POEM FOR THE TIMES.

[Written for THE PEOPLE by LILIAN CLAXTON, Toronto, Canada.

The theaters are crowded, the windows gleam cheerful and bright,
They feast in the homes of the wealthy this desolate night;
Yet anon, thro' the music and mirth sounds the pitiful cry
Of the weaklings that sigh by the wayside, unheeded to die—

"We ask for emyloyment in vain! We have asked oft before;
For money—nay, conscience forbids you give alms at the door!
'Gainst your satins and furs we may brush by the theater to-night;
We might curse you—but, no, we pass wearily out of your sight.

To further your feasting we shiver and starve in the street,
Lest you lose your proud station, we are trod in the dust 'neath your feet;
At your table the affluent; no place for the ill fed and faint;
Yet we die without murmur, with seldom a word of complaint.

In a room, five by seven, shut out from the light of God's sky;
'Tis the will of high heaven, you tell us, some dear one should die.
We accept the great verdict, and duly plod wearily on
Till the strength and the manhood, the sap and the vigor, is gone.

We do not reproach you; five cents and a crust of your bread
Bring our thanks and our blessing, tho' we know how YOU live and are fed.
Tho' we look to some poor-house or garret to catch our last sigh,
We are patient—we do not reproach you —tho' we know how YOU die!"

Thus this voice in its weakness! But another voice sounds in its power,
Tho' likewise it passes unheeded in revelry's hour—
"I sent you the Teacher: 'Ye are brethren,' He gave as My creed,
Yet to-day thro' men's feasting there arises the cry of sore need.

I am gathering My army; it shall come, and its might shall prevail;
Ye shall wake, Oh! ye dreamers! Ye thoughtless, shall tremble and pale;
List, ye lords of the banquet, the murmur of distant array!
'Vengeance is Mine,' saith Omnipotence, 'I will repay.'"

The receipt of a sample copy of this paper is an invitation to subscribe.

UNCLE SAM & BROTHER JONATHAN.

Brother Jonathan—This voting business is stupid.

Uncle Sam—And what is sensible?

B. J.—The organizing of the working people into armies to do some shooting. The time for ballots is gone; the time for bullets is on.

U. S.—Have you dropped the blue glass fad, and taken to the bullet fad?

B. J.—Call it a fad as much as you please; fact is that slaves have never yet freed themselves.

U. S.—And whom is it you want to organize into bullet brigades?

B. J.—The working people.

U. S.—For what purpose?

B. J.—To free themselves.

U. S.—And isn't it these very working people whom you consider slaves?

B. J.—What else are they?

U. S.—Accordingly, what you propose to do is to take these slaves, who you say can't free themselves, and organize them into bullet brigades to do what? Why, to free themselves! You start with the theory that they, being slaves, can't free themselves, and you wind up with the plan to organize them for them to free themselves. Don't you realize that you have put both your feet into your mouth?

B. J.—What I meant was that slaves never yet have VOTED themselves into freedom, they can free themselves only with the bullet.

U. S.—Where did you get this notion from?

B. J. (pompously)—From history and from reasoning. Reasoning tells me that slaves have not sense enough to vote right; and history confirms the theory.

U. S.—Let's take up your "reasoning" first. The brain must direct man's action, eh?

B. J.—That's just it. You got it now.

U. S.—Can a brainless man shoot right?

B. J.—No.

U. S.—Consequently, your "reasoning" amounts to this: "the wage slaves have no brains; therefore they can't give the right direction to their ballots; bullets must be shot as straight as ballots; brains are as necessary to do this as to vote; the brainless wage slave has brains to shoot right." How do ye like it.

B. J. looks sick.

U. S.—I won't insist on an answer from you. It must be hard for a man to speak when one of his feet is in his mouth and is choking him. Now I'll take up your history.

B. J.—My history is all right.

U. S.—We'll see about that.

B. J.—Yes we will. Did not the Roundheads shoot down Charles I. soldiers at Marston Moor?

U. S.—Yes. But before they did that did they not elect themselves to Parliament?

B. J.—Guess they did, by Jericho!

U. S.—Having had the necessary brains to give the right direction to their ballots by voting their foe down, they had also the necessary brains to give the right direction to their bullets by shooting their foe down when he took up arms.

B. J.—But, in the French Revolution it was otherwise. Didn't they grab the nobility by the throat and guillotine them?

U. S.—They did so. But before they did, didn't the then slave class, the bourgeoisie, elect their men to the Third Estate and take possession of the nation?

B. J.—Damn it; they did!

U. S.—There also you find that the slaves first proved their brain-power by voting right, and afterwards, of course, when it became necessary to fight, they had the requisite brain to fight right.

B. J.—Well, but right here among us, didn't we have to fight 4 years to free the negro?

U. S.—We did, but before we started in to fight, did we not vote straight by electing Lincoln?

B. J. bites his lips.

U. S.—In short, your history is as muddled up as your "reasoning," and there goes your other foot into your mouth.

Historically it is untrue, theoretically it is false that those who have not brains enough to use the ballot, when they have it, will suddenly have brains enough to use the bullet. What history and science do teach is that slaves can not free themselves so long as they do not know who and what is the tyrant. That is the point of importance. The method is secondary. Where there is no ballot to fight with, of course, the bullet is the first and last resort. But regardless of these, not unless the slave has a distinct idea of what it is that oppresses him can he act intelligently and emancipate himself. The bulk of the wage slaves in America to-day do not know who the real tyrant is, and they are fighting his shadow. To fight goldbugs, or Trusts, or landlords and all such to-day and uphold Capitalism, believing them to be the tyrants, is like if the Revolutionary Fathers had taken the Colonial Governors for the tyrants and had upheld King George. The tyrant at that time was British rule; the tyrant to-day is Capitalism. When the wage slaves of America shall have discovered that, then will they be possessed of the requisite intelligence to free themselves; when they shall have reached that degree of intelligence, they will not be the fools to fight first, seeing they have the ballot, and, being in the overwhelming majority, can swamp their adversaries at the hustings. This is reasoning and this is history. And upon these facts the political method is the only available one: it educates while it strikes, and it organizes for the bullet brigade, should that ever become necessary, by organizing the ballot army. Jonathan, go soak your head.

WORK!!

A Meeting of the Paterson Unemployed Called by Socialists.

PATERSON, N. J., Feb. 21.—Between five and six hundred of the unemployed of this city met in Turn Hall yesterday afternoon to discuss possible means of relieving their present condition of financial distress. The meeting was held under the auspices of the Paterson Socialist Club, and those who were present manifested the most earnest interest in the object of the gathering. There were many discussions while the men were in session, and although the suggestions of methods for securing relief for the unemployed were numerous the sense of the meeting finally centered itself in two resolutions; one, that the aldermen furnish the unemployed with work by repairing the city streets, and the other that the representatives of Passaic County at Trenton be called upon to repeal the laws which make the city of Paterson perform all her public work through the hands of contractors.

It was after three o'clock when the meeting was called to order by Comrade C. Duff. Comrades Kennedy, of the Silk Weavers, and Breen, of the Cigarmakers, spoke, and were followed by Comrade Maguire.

The last speaker was Alderman Matthew Maguire. In opening, he remarked that this was the first meeting of its kind that had been held during the present depression, and great care should be observed as to what steps were taken by the men. Such conditions as now exist should be studiously looked into by the laboring class as their reccurence could always be looked for. In these times, when machinery was being improved, and men losing employment in consequence, it was only natural that stagnation would occur in trades so far as the employees were concerned. If such were the case the workingmen should study how to overcome the ill effects of such periods. The alderman favored the hiring of the unemployed on the city streets and also allowing Paterson to do her public work other than through the agency of contractors. The meeting appointed a committee to draw up resolutions covering both of these matters. After a short session, the committee presented the following two resolutions, which were adopted unanimously:

WHEREAS, One of the most serious of the many symptoms which proclaim the diseased condition of civilized society is the constantly increasing number of men and women who either cannot find any employment for their productive abilities, or whose employment is interrupted by longer or shorter periods of enforced idleness, scarcity of work, a superabundance of workers is the prevailing feature of our period; and

WHEREAS, We are convinced that the disproportion between the number of intending workers and the amount of work available for them is largely the cause of hard times, business prostration, a rapidly increasing army of unemployed, declining wages and the evils resulting from such a deplorable condition of affairs, as exist, not only in this city, but in every country in the world, and cannot be denied by any honest man, because the evidence is everywhere on hand; and

WHEREAS, The rapid development of industry, the concentration of capital and the constant introduction of labor-displacing machinery, has created an immense and ever increasing army of unemployed; and

WHEREAS, There is at the present time a large number of wage workers out of employment and in distress consequent thereon; and

WHEREAS, We are convinced that charity is degrading and not conducive to self respect which our citizens should maintain, and we being also of the opinion that the taxpayers are already overburdened in the maintenance of those who through our present system of production and distribution are unable to provide for themselves and their families; and

WHEREAS, It is eveident there are good grounds for complaint at the deplorable conditions of our streets and sidewalks in all parts of the city; and

WHEREAS, We are convinced that many of our citizens need immediate employment, and as the adoption of the following resolutions would at the same time provide employment at productive labor and also lessen the burden of the tax payers, we, therefore, urge your honorable body to adopt and cause to be put into effect the resolutions as offered. Therefore be it

RESOLVED, That the Board of Aldermen of the city of Paterson take such steps as are necessary to put the streets and sidewalks in the city in order, so that they will be in a suitable condition for travel; and be it further

RESOLVED, That we recommend that steps be taken to provide for the immediate construction of a boulevard which will be a great benefit to the city, and a temporary relief for the unemployed; and be it still further

RESOLVED, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to the members of the Board of Aldermen for their immediate action.

The second resolution is as follows:

To the Honorable Mayor and Board of Aldermen:

WHEREAS, The condition of the working people is becoming more oppressive from day to day, and more of them are being constantly thrown out of employment by the improvements in machinery and the constant centralization of all industries; and

WHEREAS, These conditions are the inevitable result of the present system of industry, and are bound to become worse from year to year, as long as this system exists; therefore be it

RESOLVED, That we demand our city officials to call upon our representatives at Trenton to repeal the present law which prevents the city from doing its own public work without the useless intervention of contractors; and be it further

RESOLVED, That we call upon labor organizations in this State to take similar action.

For an Italian Paper.

All Comrades and sympathizers who realize the importance of upholding a Socialist paper in the Italian language in this country are requested to send contributions and subscriptions to Comrade C. F. Garzone, 14 Varick place, New York City. Send at least a nickel. "Il Proletario" needs assistance. To discontinue its valuable work would be a serious setback to the movement among the Italian wage earners.

MONOPOLY.

It is a Step Forward on the Path to Emancipation.

The term monopoly is constructed from two Greek words, and means "to sell alone." As at present employed in economic parlance, it means the control of the greater part or of the whole of a brand of industry or of commerce.

In the Sunday afternoon meetings in the Labor Lyceum, well meaning gentlemen often mount the platform to denounce the tyranny of "grasping monopolies" and to develop various theories for the restoration of the "country of the constitution." Unbounded is their surprise when told that we Socialists are not such arch-enemies of monopolies as they believed us to be, but that we, on the contrary, hail the development of industry and of commerce in that direction.

The monopolization of industry and of commerce is a factor of civilization. I write this statement fully conscious of the responsibility it embodies. By the monopolization of industrial and commercial forces, i. e., by the concentration into fewer hands of the instruments of production, the capitalist class prepares the foundation of the future co-operative society. It must be understood that this period of the development of the organism "civilized human society," was absolutely necessary, and that the theory of a new system of society which is at present named "Socialism" could not have been realized at a time previous to the period of capitalist aggression and centralization of the old scattered economic forces and the constant development of new ones, but that this realization is possible only after the new economic basis of society has demonstrated to the majority of men the necessity and feasability of a new political superstructure. For men will not do such things unless compelled by necessity. "Fraternity, Liberty, Equality," are beautiful words, but they mean very little in the realm where economic powers dictate. I can conceive of a system of society in which all that is really essential of the theory of Socialism will be realized without all men and women embracing each other a dozen times a day and saying: "Oh, my dear brother! Oh, my dear sister!"

And not only in regard to the future reorganization of society, i. e., the realization of the theory of Socialism, is monopoly a factor of civilization, it is so also in many respects at present. The streets of Philadelphia of a few years ago were in a horrible condition; proper cleaning and washing of the streets was impossible; there was a great deal of discussion concerning the unsanitary condition of the city, but no action; the people were too indolent to compel councils to put the streets in a condition as the laws of hygiene demand. Nothing was done until a monopoly, the street railway companies, introduced the trolley system, and put the main streets in a first class condition. I ignore the reason why they did it; the result of their action cannot be disputed.

The same indolence of the people manifests itself in regard to the water supply of the city. I doubt whether there is another city in the United States where the people patiently use such dirty and stinking water as in Philadelphia. There is constant talk in the newspapers; medical societies pass resolutions setting forth the dangerous character of the water we are compelled to drink, but the same political jobbers who squander the money of the city by awarding contracts to certain well-known parties, who divide the plunder with them, are constantly re-elected.

It cannot be disputed that the sanitary condition of large factories owned by "monopolies" is by far superior to the small shop. The filthy condition of the sweat-shops here and elsewhere is well known. No definite system of working exists in these places; and, as a rule, they work longer hours in these shops than in large factories. Indeed, a large factory could not be run without a definite system of working, while the total absence of every system is the rule in the smaller establishments.

These facts—and I defy anyone to dispute them—illustrate the ignorant action of the Bakers' Union of Philadelphia in declaring that they were not opposed to the smaller boss, but that they, on the contrary, would work with him against the influence of the baking factories. While I do not oppose their attempts at obtaining a law for the inspection of bake shops, I am at the same time convinced that whatever law the Legislature will pass, the evils of the small bake shops will not be eradicated. There is but one means to place the baking industry on a regular system of working—the establishing of large factories. I am acquainted with a number of bakers who work in such factories. Their wage is higher than that of the bakers working in smaller shops, and, what is most important, they have regular hours of work. This shows clearly that not every action of labor organizations, be their language ever so "radical," is in line with the views of Socialism. Far from being Socialistic and progressive, their actions are decidedly anti-Socialistic and reactionary.

Monopolies are discussed, criticized, condemned; laws have been passed to suppress them or to restrict their action; they have been a dead failure. Monopolies are discussed, criticized and condemned because they are exposed to the view of everyone. The condition of their workingmen is known. Nothing, however, is heard of smaller establishments. In the large establishments the organization of the working men is comparatively easy. They work together in great numbers; they can exchange their views and the more intelligent enlighten the others, whose observing and reasoning faculties are less developed.

There is hardly a limit to similar reasons which could be furnished to show that no intelligent workman should join the so-called anti-monopoly organizations and movements; that the actions and objects of the latter are not progressive, but reactionary; and that the concentration of the means of production—the formation of monopolies—often improves his condition in the present society, and is the only means to accomplish his complete emancipation.

PATRICK McMICHAEL.
Philadelphia.

PAST AND PRESENT.

D. M. Fitzgerald's Address to the Boston Sections of the S. L. P.

Mr. Chairman, Comrades and Friends:—I thank you for the honor and privilege conferred on me by this invitation to address you. It is quite evident that the "revivals" now going on in this city by the so-called religious bodies are not of sufficient attraction to mislead all the toilers. As Socialists we have no dispute with religious theories; but we certainly do condemn any agitation that leads mankind away from the prime requisites of liberty, to wit, political and industrial freedom. I might spend hours in denouncing the hypocrisy and cant of religious quacks of all shades, but I prefer to remind you those beautiful lines, "A Parable" written by James Russell Lowell. Those words, said he, will remain true so long as the present cruel wage system receives even the passive support of any religious denomination. The fact that this hypocrisy is around here in Boston should redouble our zeal in behalf of our only hope, "The Socialist Labor Party."

It certainly inspires me with new energy when I see those noble comrades here who have battled so well in the last campaign, and who were successful in carrying our banner through the turmoil, confusion and false lights set here and there by the Capitalist class, assisted by that now clearly defined animal the "Labor Fakir." In spite of all these, you noble comrades of Boston today dress your ranks with double the number of adherents you had when entering the campaign of 1896.

Our discussion this evening will be more with the general movement of the oppressed in the past, and from it I shall draw conclusions in explanation of the present. Nowhere can we find a field so full of the mistakes made by the proletariat as in the French Revolution. In that revolution the proletariat did not overthrow slavery, what it did was to help the bourgeois in overthrowing a bad system and substituting their own, an equally bad one. The present movement, however, of the Socialist proletariat is destined to be the final revolution. It will give us "that which sword or suffrage has never yet won for man—the fruits of his toil, God promised, when the curse of toil began."

It has been truly said that coming events cast their shadows before. If we look around us we can discern ominous shadows. Carlyle tells us that about a week before the Bastille was overthrown in 1789, it was hard to get men to listen. Here are his prophetic words: "No man would listen; each went his thoughtless way; and Time and Destiny also travelled on. The government by Blindman's buff stumbling along has reached the precipice inevitable for it. Dull drudgery driven on, by clerks with cold dastard spurt of their pen, has been driven into a communion of drudges. For now, moreover, there have come the strangest confused tidings: By Paris journals with their paper wings; or still more portentous where no journals are, by rumor and conjecture, oppression not inevitable, a Bastille prostrate and the constitution fast getting ready, which constitution, if it be something and not nothing what can it be but bread to eat? The traveller walking up hill bridle in hand, overtakes a poor woman; the image as commonly are, of drudgery and scarcity looking sixty years of age, though she is not yet twenty-eight. She thinks the times inexpressible, she has heard that somewhere, in some manner, some thing is to be done for the poor. Good send it soon." Carlyle gives also a description of men. Listen how well he describes the McKinleys, Bryans, Reeds, Lodges, and other tongue warriors of those past days:

"Fair prophecies are spoken but they are not fulfilled. There have been notables, assemblages, turnings out and comings in, intriguing and manœuvering, parliamentary eloquence and arguing, Greek meeting Greek in high places, has long gone on; yet still we have no bread. Urged by despair and by hope what can drudgery do, but rise as predicted and produce the general overturn. Fancy then some five full grown millions of such gaunt figures with their haggard faces, in woolen jupes with copperstudded leather girths and high sabots, starting up to ask, as in forest roarings, their washed upper classes, after long unreviewed centuries, virtually this question: How have ye treated us, how have ye taught us, fed us, and led us, while we toiled for you? The answer can be read in flames over the nightly summer sky. This is the feeding and leading we had of you: Emptiness of pocket, of stomach, of head and of heart (this is what the Capitalists and labor fakirs give us to-day). Behold there is nothing in us, nothing but what nature gives her wild children of the desert: ferocity and appetite, strength grounded on hunger. Did ye mark among your rights of man that man was not to die of starvation while there was bread reaped by him?"

To-day we look over the constitutions of the central organizations of labor and in none of them, except the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance, can we find a declaration that the system which takes the bread from the reapers is wrong. Note the tariff discussions and the pow-wows now going on in the national and state legislatures; note the suggestion of "your only Democratic Congressman" from this State, that the militia should at a cost of several hundred thousand dollars attend the inauguration of King McKinley under Republican auspices. If Congressman Fitzgerald desired to show the awful conditions in his own district he could easily get together at least 20,000 underfed, overworked, and despised wage slaves to attend the inauguration. But, no, this Democratic congressman wants pageantry. His class want to enact the scenes preceding the downfall of the Roman Empire and French Revolution. He and his class in conjunction with the labor fakirs gather in conventions, nominate Caesars for the people so that humanity may moil and toil unceasingly, that military display and grand-eloquent oratory may prevail while the wage-slaves beg or starve for the wealth their hands have alone created. Shame upon you, men and women of Boston, if you do not redouble your efforts to wipe out forever this cursed system, with earnest effort and invincible determination. There are enough in this room to politically revolutionize Boston.

Our movement is the grandest and most revolutionary movement ever yet attempted for the benefit of man. We are in the midst of it already. The Socialist comes in intellectual combat with the middle class movement and is thereby teaching the wage-slave that our struggle is not for a change of masters, we cannot be led on to endorse false issues, we have the past to guide us, the experience of the past will presently appear and condemn the leadership of these leaders who preach of equality, when they scarce understand the class struggle that is now around us. The conditions imposed on us will lead us on to victory in this class struggle.

Let us look again at the past and hear Carlyle again: "Liberty, equality, fraternity, these are the words, enunciative, and prophetic Republic for the respectable washed middle-classes. How can that be the fulfilment thereof? Hunger and nakedness, and nightmare oppression lying heavy on twenty-five million hearts this, not the wounded vanities or contradicted philosophies of philosophical advocates, rich shopkeepers, rural noblesse, was the prime mover in the French Revolution, as the like will be in all such revolutions, in all countries (so it shall be with us, our social revolution must come through the revolutionary ballot of the American proletariat, freed from the fallacies and treachery of the middle classes with their Reeds, Lodges, Bryans and Williams, backed up by their smooth-tongued labor fakirs who decry the class struggle and endeavor to make a football of the patient down-trodden wage slaves). Feudal Fleur delys had become an insupportably bad marching banner (our "Old Glory" now belongs to the Hannas and Rockefellers), and needed to be torn and trampled. But, Moneybag of Mammon (for that in these times is what the respectable republic for the middle classes will signify) is still worse while it lasts. Properly, indeed, it is the worst and basest of all banners and symbols of dominion among men, and, indeed, is possible only in a time of general Atheism and unbelief in anything, save in brute force and sensualism. (Witness our Seeley dinners, Ingersollism and jingo military spirit), pride of birth, pride of office, any known kind of pride being a degree better than purse pride.

Vanderbilt said, "The public be damned," and if we believe that we can have life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness while our tools remain in the hands of the Vanderbilts and other robbers of the people, the people ought to be damned. I am not here to utter any sentiments unworthy of American patriotism and philosophy. I am sure every Socialist will admit the American philosopher—Franklin—in whose honor this building is named, fully understood the question, and would, if now alive, indorse the tactics and aims of the Socialist Labor party.

Yes, my friends, Benjamin Franklin has told us that "private property is a creature of society, and is subject to the calls of that society whenever its necessities shall require it, even to its last farthing; its contributions, therefore, to the public exigencies are * * * the return to an obligation previously received, or the payment of a just debt." Socialists indorse this philosophy, and will at once apply it when in political power. The pale women and delicate children who suffer for the necessities of life, now corraled by the rich robbers, would at once begin to enjoy the benefits of the restitution which Socialism would make to them. How long, Oh, Lord, how long will they continue to suffer from their own cowardice and ignorance? Our cardinal demand that the tools must belong to the toilers cannot be much longer ignored. When we repeat that the machinery of production and distribution shall be owned, not by a few, bu by the people, we state an axiom that cannot be disputed. Let us hear Carlyle again:

"Man is a tool-using animal, weak in himself and of small stature, he stands on a basis at most for the flattest-soled, of some half square foot, insecurely enough has to straddle out his legs, lest the very wind supplant him. Feeblest of bipeds; three quintals are a crushing load for him; the steer of the meadow tosses him aloft like a waste rag; nevertheless he can use tools, can devise tools, with these the granite mountain melts into light dust before him, he kneads glowing iron as if it were soft paste; seas are his smooth highway, winds and fire his unvarying steeds. Nowhere do you find him without tools; without tools he is nothing; with tools he is all."

Why are our platform and principles so little understood by the masses? Why? Because we have not the tools to disseminate our literature, to send it broadcast to the millions. Now let us hear Carlyle again on this most important question of tools, and here let me say that I want it understood that to-day the tool is gigantic and collective; we no longer use the individual tool or mode of production; the shoemaker's tool is to-day a large brick building, containing all the intricate and marvelous machinery required in the sub-divisions of labor whereby the finished product is made:

"Man is a tool-using animal of truth. Clothes are but one example; and surely if we consider the interval between the first wooden dibble fashioned by man and those Liverpool steam carriages, or the British House of Commons, we shall note what progress has been made. He digs up certain black stones from the bosom of the earth, and says to them: 'Transport me and this luggage at the rate of five and thirty miles an hour,' and they do it. He collects, apparently, by lot, six hundred and fifty-eight miscellaneous individuals and says to them, 'Make this nation toil for us, bleed for us, hunger and sorrow and sin for us,' and they do it. Now if we will send, or if the British people will send Socialist legislators to do the reverse of all this, it will be done; every avenue of science, art and industry will then be open for the free expression of the nation's talent, free from landlord, toollord and wagelord. Man will then be lord of nature, and to a great extent we as members of the Socialist Labor party are doing our part toward the peaceful establishment of or consummation of this social revolution. But what are the Christian revivalists and capitalist statesmen doing? Do they court a repetition of the bloody scenes of the past when the deceived and starved people of France inaugurated what we know as the "reign of terror"? Let us here in the present consider this awful era of the past; let us seriously consider if we are destined to be subject to an American reign of terror, in the words of Carlyle:

"Now surely not realization of Christianity or of aught earthly do we discern in this Reign of Terror in this French Revolution of what it is the consummating. Destruction rather we discern—of all that was destructible. It is as if twenty-five millions, risen at length into the Pythian mood, had stood up simultaneously to say, with a sound which goes through far lands and times, that this untruth of an existence had become unsupportable. O! ye hypocrisies and speciosities, royal mantles, cardinal plush cloaks; ye credos, formulas, respectabilities, fair-painted sepulchures, full of dead men's bones, behold ye appear to us to be altogether a lie. Yet our life is not a lie. Yet our hunger and misery is not a lie. Behold, we lift up one and all our twenty-five million right hands and take the heavens and the earth, and also the pit of Tophet to witness that either ye shall be abolished or else we shall be abolished."

Comrades and friends, when we see the American voters use the ballot box, not to abolish but to change merely in name, parasites who condemn to industrial servitude in wage slavery the proletariat of the nation, we can only say that they must be in a somnambulistic political state; therefore let us say to them:

Awake! Awake! Ye servile slaves,
And be no longer dumb;
Behold! The Socialist Banner waves,
Awake! Arise! Your hour has come.

Now is the hour, yours the voice,
To make King Labor free;
King Capital may well rejoice,
While you still sleep in slavery.

If you will, you have the power,
To use the wealth your Fathers made,
You add to it each working hour,
Yet crouch to clay as if afraid.

As if afraid to take your own
You meekly beg from those who steal,
The product that is yours alone,
'Tis yours by right of Commonweal.

From Feudal rule this land of ours
Was won by Patriots' blood,
Now Plutocrats with evil powers,
Usurp the place where Freedom stood.

Must seas of blood again be shed?
To move the Capitalist class,
'Tis you and me with ballots free,
That must not let this come to pass.

Tear off the mask your leaders wear,
And tell them to their face,
Yon want no more of cant and prayer;
But human rights for the human race.

To use the wealth your hands create,
Is a right that makes the Socialist cause,
So cast your ballots to make a State,
That will trample on all Capitalist laws.

Their guns may frown in every town,
From bastiles built for you,
But brutal force cannot put down,
The cause of Socialism forever true.

Therefore, unite for the coming fight,
And have no doubts nor fears;
But vote the Socialist ticket right,
To make all Men and Women peers.

There never yet was cause so grand,
As this, that now appeals to you:
Hark! Our comrades cheer in every land
Awake! Arise! There's work to do.

LETTER BOX.

Offhand Answers to Inquirers.

A. K., New York.—The "Volks-Zeitung" and "Vorwärts" published the resolution and call for the "DAILY PEOPLE $50,000 Fund."

S. T. McD., Indianapolis.—The unmistakable mark of a sound revolutionary organization is that it unites all crooks and cranks against it.

P. J., O., Nev.—THE PEOPLE does not antagonize all churches, or any church, the Mormon Church not excluded. What THE PEOPLE does is to take by the throat each and every miscreant who steps into the pulpit, of whatever denomination, and there blasphemously seeks to defend capitalism in the name of God, and viperously to traduce Socialism. Such miscreants THE PEOPLE picks up individually and gives them the thrashing they deserve. It has done so in the past; it will do so in the future.

C. T., Elizabeth, N. J.—The amendment proposed to the carpenters to give their "general president" a salary was voted down by 4,784 against 3,298. What these 3,298 were thinking of we can't tell; fortunately for the carpenters they were in the minority.

The receipt of a sample copy of this paper is an invitation to subscribe.

Result of the General Vote, by Sections located in Greater New York, on National Secretary and Members of National Executive Committee.

	Kings County.	Northfield, Richmond County (S. I.)	Queens County. College Point	Queens County. Glendale	Queens County. Long Island City	Queens County. Woodhaven	Queens County. Wykoff Heights	N. Y. County. Section New York	N. Y. County. Section Scand., N. Y.	N. Y. County. Section Hungarian, N. Y.	Totals
For National Secretary, Henry Kuhn, Kings Co.	160	18	9	11	14	10	10	380	24	15	651
For Nat'l Executive, J. H. Moore, Richmond Co.	72	18	....	11	14	4	....	169	5	1	294
" " " Wm. Seubert, Queens County	130	18	9	10	14	6	10	208	5	4	415
" " " Walfried Ossberg, Queens Co.	14	....	9	10	14	7	10	43	11	....	118
" " " Chas. H. Matchett, Kings Co.	191	18	9	11	14	8	10	431	24	15	731
" " " Chas. L. Furman, " "	130	18	....	3	4	....	....	144	4	4	289
" " " S. S. Schwartz, " "	88	18	....	....	....	4	10	58	....	7	185
" " " Christian Pattberg, " "	66	....	9	8	....	4	10	70	....	1	168
" " " Peter Larsen, " "	102	....	....	....	....	4	....	29	22	....	162
" " " G. Sjöholm, " "	34	....	....	....	14	2	....	15	21	....	76
" " " Chas. B. Copp, New York.	102	18	9	7	13	4	....	344	16	12	518
" " " Henry Stahl, N. Y.	87	18	9	8	10	4	10	321	6	10	483
" " " L. A. Malkiel, N. Y.	85	18	....	1	....	1	....	218	2	11	336
" " " Charles Franz, N. Y.	73	....	....	4	1	2	....	191	3	11	286
" " " William Reed, N. Y.	54	....	....	....	....	4	....	159	4	6	270
" " " A. Henry, N. Y.	40	9	....	....	....	3	....	147	1	5	196
" " " P. Bauer, N. Y.	36	9	....	3	....	3	....	141	4	1	160
" " " Theodore Retzlaff, N. Y.	36	....	....	4	....	....	....	111	....	5	156
" " " R. Mortan, N. Y.	32	9	....	....	....	3	....	87	1	....	113
" " " Julius Hammer, N. Y.	32	....	9	....	....	3	....	69	....	2	96
" " " A. Cahan, N. Y.	26	6	....	....	....	....	....	53	3	6	94
" " " Charles Teche, N. Y.	26	6	....	....	....	1	....	44	22	....	73
" " " Julius Kirchner, N. Y.	17	....	....	....	....	....	10	34	....	....	61
" " " L. Miller, N. Y.	17	....	....	....	....	....	....	26	....	....	43
" " " H. Lichtbourn, N. Y.	11	....	....	....	....	1	....	25	....	....	37
" " " C. Campbell, N. Y.	5	....	....	....	....	....	....	5	....	2	12
" " " Charles Zolot, N. Y.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	6	....	....	6
" " " C. Le Grand, N. Y.	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	4

The following seven, to wit: J. H. Moore, of Richmond County; William Seubert, of Queens County; Charles H. Matchett and Charles L. Furman, of Kings County; and Charles B. Copp, Henry Stahl and L. A. Malkiel, of New York, having received the highest vote, are herby declared the National Executive Committee for the next ensuing year.

Henry Kuhn is elected unanimously as National Secretary.

By order of the National Executive Committee,

HENRY KUHN, Secretary.

PARTY NEWS.

Activity of Militant Socialists East, West, North and South.

National Executive.

Regular meeting held Feb. 23, 1897; Comrade Reed in the chair; absent, Franz.

Minutes of previous meeting read and approved.

Comrades Malkiel and Copp appointed a committee to prepare a leaflet containing information as to naturalization of foreigners.

S. T. & L. A. requested to translate their platform and constitution into Italian.

Resolved that an edition of 20,000 copies of the speech of Comrade Watkins, of Dayton, O., be printed.

Report as to election of members of new National Executive Committee, as published in THE PEOPLE, be approved.

Section St. Louis reorganized and new charter granted.

Charter granted new Section at Ogden, Utah.

Duplicate charter granted to Section Canal Dover, Ohio.

Section Philadelphia reports expulsion of F. Griesinger, and requests the issuance of a warning in all party papers against Carl August Hintze, who is accused of embezzling money belonging to the Labor Lyceum Association.

CHAS. B. COPP, Rec. Secy.

Minnesota.

MINNEAPOLIS, Feb. 20.—At a meeting of Branch 1, Minneapolis Section, S. L. P., held on Feb. 14, the following resolution was passed:

WHEREAS, The rapid concentration of wealth and development of capitalist industry point to the fact that Socialism is, and of necessity must be, the next stage in the economic evolution; and

WHEREAS, In the revolution which will usher in the co-operative Commonwealth, the workers, learning from history, must bear in mind that sound tactics are as essential as sound principles, and that the workingmen must be equipped with the most modern and effectual weapons; and

WHEREAS, In a strike or a boycott, or in "fighting capital with capital," a wealthy capitalist can subdue a multitude of laborers, while at the ballot box a pauper counts for as much as a millionaire; and

WHEREAS, A certain paper, the "Coming Nation," published at Ruskin, Tenn., boasts that it is the herald of Socialism, yet seeks to lead the workingmen from the firm and certain highway of political action into treacherous byways, deluding the working people into the belief that visionary schemes of voluntary co-operation will make a "short cut" to Socialism; be it

RESOLVED, By Branch 1, of the Minneapolis Section S. L. P., that we sternly censure the conduct of the "Coming Nation" and such lukewarm faltering sheets as the mongrel "Minnesota Labor," and declare such papers unworthy of the support of true Socialists; and be it further

RESOLVED, That we heartily approve of the "tyranny" and "intolerance" of the New York PEOPLE in its treatment of co-operative colonies, "Glasgow-plans," and other vagaries born of ignorance of economics and the lessons of the past.

The four branches of Section Minneapolis are regularly holding large and enthusiastic meetings, and the Section has taken in thirty-four new members since New Year's.

The women of the Section have organized an "Arm and Hammer Club," and are working like heroines in raising funds to wipe out the campaign debt of the Section.

The members of the Section have organized a "Socialist Educational Club," which meets every Thursday night to study economics. They have drawn up a regular series of lectures along the line of an historical introduction.

DANIEL DELURY, Secy.

Nebraska.

ROCKVILLE, Neb., Feb. 15.—Largely attended meetings were held under the auspices of the Nebraska State Central Committee of the S. L. P at the following places:

Litchfield, Neb., Feb. 9.

Drapers' Schoolhouse, Elm Township, Feb. 11.

Shutlers' Schoolhouse, Elm Township, Feb. 12.

Litchfield, Neb., Feb. 13.

Rockville, Neb., Feb. 15.

Comrades A. C. Swanholm and Theo.

Bernine, of Omaha, spoke at all the meetings upon the social and economic conditions, the class struggle and evolution. The speakers were received with enthusiasm. The farmers of the West have begun to realize that there is no salvation for them as a class; the middle class is gone. They are taking great interest in the Socialistic propaganda. We will surely see some Sections spring up here in the near future. We propose that we will remain out in the State for two weeks or more yet, and continue with the propaganda meetings.

A. C. SWANHOLM.

OMAHA, Neb., Feb. 16.—Central Section Omaha held its general business meeting at Labor Temple, Feb. 1, and elected the following officers for the next term of six months:

Charles Sadilik, organizer; Ben. Bruning, recording and corresponding secretary; P. P. Schmidt, financial secretary and treasurer; Theo. Bernine, literary agent.

Comrade J. C. Anderson was reinstated by motion of Comrade J. H. Collins.

Nevada.

RENO, Nev., Feb. 3.—I, a member of the San Francisco Section, S. L. P., am pleased to be able to notify the Comrades that for the last few weeks I devoted my time to the spreading of the principles of Socialism in places where a Socialist was never before seen or heard of. Therefore, I think it is my duty to report to you, although I have been agitating "on my own hook."

I left San Francisco on Jan. 15 for Sacramento. There is a Socialist Section in that city, but the members are not active. I was asked to address their propaganda meeting, which I did, and also held two successful open-air meetings.

I left the place on the 19th, and stopped for one day at Auburn, Cal., where I spoke before a very large audience, and the next day I left for Reno, Nevada.

When I reached Reno the snow was still on the ground, but it was rapidly melting away.

On Saturday night, Jan. 23, I made the first attempt to speak before a crowd, who never heard a Socialist speaker before, and who perhaps never before heard anything about Socialism. Reno is the mining center of the State of Nevada, and as there are many rough people here, I expected some strong opposition in speaking on Socialism. But I must say that I was surprised to see a crowd so interested and attentive as that was. I was told by an editor of a Reno daily that it was the first Socialist meeting held here, and it was a surprising success. On Wednesday, Jan. 27, I held a second meeting, which was also successful.

On Monday, Feb. 1, I received seventy-five "Merrie Englands" from Oakland, Cal., and in the evening I sold sixteen copies after another meeting which I held. Last night I held the fourth open-air meeting here, and it was also the largest, the people numbering from 250 to 300. After awhile I allowed them to ask me questions and sold ten "Merrie England's."

To-morrow morning I return to San Francisco, but will stop at Truckee, Nev., and other towns. In closing, I must say from what I have observed, that the people of the United States are getting ready to accept the gospel of Socialism.

WILLIAM EGLIN.

New Jersey.

JERSEY CITY, Feb. 21.—After the lecture to be held by the American Section No. 3, Jersey City Heights, at Zibetti's Hall, corner Bleecker street and Central avenue, Sunday, Feb. 28, steps will be taken toward organizing a Socialist Literary Society.

In consideration of the importance of distributing literature as a factor of enlightenment, all persons interested are invited to attend above named lecture.

New York.

Regular meeting of French Branch, Section New York, S. L. P., held on Feb. 16. The committee on subscription lists reported that all looks favorable towards the establishment of a French Socialist paper, there being already 400 signatures received in New York city, 100 from Jeanette, and 21 from Hadley Falls, Mass. French Comrades all over the country, and all those who realize the necessity of having a Socialist paper in the French language are earnestly appealed to to do their utmost in securing signatures and in giving us all possible aid. Our next meeting will be held on March 2, at 470 6th avenue, between 28th and 29th streets.

Information and subscription lists can be had by addressing any of the following Comrades:

H. Gollerstepper, 34 2d avenue.
Dr. Lectoquart, 81 Macdougal street.
G. Chagnon, 350 W. 38th street.

G. CHAGNON, Sec.

NEW YORK., Feb. 21.—The last regular meeting of the Young American Socialists was held on Sunday afternoon, Feb. 21, at club rooms of the Painters' and Paper-Hangers' Union, 128 Allen street, with Comrade Liebman presiding.

It was decided that the society contributes to the DAILY PEOPLE Fund after our concert and ball.

SAMUEL ABRAMSON,
Temp. Rec. Secy.

NEW YORK, Feb. 25.—A meeting of the Entertainment Committee of Section New York, S. L. P., took place on Monday, Feb. 15, at Labor Lyceum, 64 East 4th street, with B. Korn in the chair. L. Abelson was elected corresponding secretary. The first order of business was to make arrangements for the holding of the 26th anniversary of the Paris Commune. It was decided to take Germania Assembly Rooms, 291-292 Bowery, on Sunday, March 21. It was also decided to engage prominent English and German speakers for the occasions. A novel feature will also be introduced in the form of an illustrated lecture with the aid of a stereoptican, showing views of various incidents that occurred during the Commune. The committee requests all progressive organizations not to arrange similar festivals on or near that evening, so as not to interfere with the success of this celebration.

Comrade R. Glaser was elected financial secretary, to take charge of tickets, and Comrade B. Korn treasurer. A committee, consisting of Comrades Wolfersdorffer, Lederer and L. Abelson, were elected to look around for a suitable park to hold the usual Fourth of July picnic. It was decided that the admission to the Commune celebration be 10 cents a person. The next meeting of the committee takes place next Sunday, Feb. 21, 11 a. m., at Labor Lyceum, 64 E. 4th street.

L. ABELSON, Secretary.

N. Y. CITY.—The regular meeting of the New York Socialist Literary Society was held on Saturday, Feb. 20, with Comrade Schlesinger in the chair.

Reports of committees were accepted, one new member admitted. A motion was carried that our organization be represented in a body at the Volkszeitung Festival, and also that at all our lectures on Sundays a collection shall be taken for the DAILY PEOPLE fund.

NEW YORK, Feb. 20.—Branch I. (American) regular meeting held on Friday, Feb. 19, a motion was carried instructing the Committee on Lectures to throw the social lectures open to everybody free of charge. Secretary was instructed to send statement of arrears to all members. A committee was elected to draw up a plan of reorganization and to report at the first meeting in April. The subject for discussion on the first Friday in March will be "Municipal Ownership." Next lecture of Comrade Sanial will be on "Land and Machinery."

N. Y. CITY.—Lectures on Socialism will be held on Sunday, Feb. 28, at 8 p. m., as follows: At Stuyvesant Hall, 351 East 17th street, where H. Simpson will lecture on "Mediæval Economy." At Hudson Building, corner of 37th street and 8th avenue, where G. Teche will lecture on "Fundamental Principles of Sociology." At Webster Hall, Where S. Berlin will lecture on "Are the Interests of Labor and Capital Identical?" Meetings will also be held at 3 p. m. at Workmen's Educational Club Rooms, 206 East 86th stret, where J. Allman will lecture on "A Revolutionary Poet," and at the club rooms of the Socialist Literary Society, 161 Monroe street. These meetings are free to all.

L. ABELSON.

Convention of Polish Socialists.

I am authorized by the secretary of the Executive Committee Alliance of the Polish Branches, S. L. P., to announce that the fourth annual convention of the "Alliance Polish Branches, S. L. P., of the U. S.," will take place Feb. 26, 27, and 28 at the Labor Lyceum, Philadelphia, Pa. Delegates will be present from Buffalo, New York, Newark, Jersey City and Trenton, N. J.; Northampton, Mass.; Shamokin and Philadelphia, Pa., besides a number of proxy delegates from other towns. The convention will be opened Friday, Feb. 26, at 10 a. m., and close with two mass meetings.

Yours fraternally, W. FISZLER.

Rhode Island.

To Members of the Socialist Labor Party in Rhode Island:

Comrades—There will be a State convention held in Slade's Hall, 46 Eddy street, Providence, R. I., Tuesday evening, March 9, at 8 o'clock, for the purpose of nominating candidates for State offices in the coming State election. All members of the party are hereby instructed to be present.

JAMES REID, Secy.

Feb. 22.

Per order Rhode Island State Committee, S. L. P.

THE DAILY PEOPLE

$50,000 FUND.

Amount Pledged down to February 24th, 1897.

$3,825.

At the meeting of the Daily People Committee, held Sunday, the 20th of December, 1896, an important step was taken from which, if a daily Socialist paper is at all possible within a reasonable time, the consummation will be reached. The committee adopted the following resolutions:

WHEREAS, A daily PEOPLE has become an absolute necessity to counteract the false and falsified "news" that the capitalist press sets afloat, and to spread enlightenment in the ranks of the working class upon the Labor Question, and to prepare it to deal intelligently with the Social Revolution that is inevitable and is impending;

WHEREAS, The urgency of such a weapon of political and economic warfare in the English language against the plundering class of the capitalist is felt with increasing force, and the demand therefor becomes stronger by the day;

WHEREAS, The undertaking would result disastrously if not successfully put through;

WHEREAS, To make success certain, the paper must be able to survive two consecutive campaigns, that is to say, must appear daily during the period of at least thirteen consecutive months, absolutely independent, firm and uncompromising;

WHEREAS, The sum of not less than $50,000 in hand is necessary to safely launch such an undertaking;

WHEREAS, Despite the general sense of the necessity of a daily English organ of labor, the collections for it have hitherto been slight; and

WHEREAS, It is evident that, so long as the foundation of such a paper seems indefinitely distant, the contributions will continue slight, while, on the contrary, if its foundation can appear prompt and definite it is likely that ample funds could be promptly gathered; therefore be it

RESOLVED, That a call be issued to the stalwarts, friends and sympathizers, to pledge themselves in the number of 5,000 to contribute each the sum of $10, payable between the issuing of this call and the 1st day of September, 1897;

RESOLVED, That, if by that date the sum of not less than $50,000 is cash in hands of the DAILY PEOPLE Committee, a DAILY PEOPLE be started forthwith on October 1st, 1897;

RESOLVED, That this call be printed in the party press of all languages; that subscription lists, headed with these resolutions, be issued to all the Sections and all applicants; and that the names of the subscribers, together with the sum subscribed by each and the installments in which the same is to be paid, be promptly notified to the Committee for publication from week to week.

Are there in the land 5,000 stalwarts equal to the emergency, ready to step up and to mount that needed and redoubtable battery of the Social Revolution in America—a DAILY PEOPLE?

Daily People Committee,
184 William St.,
N. Y. City.

P. Campbell, N. Y.	$ 10	payable $2.00 a month from January 8.
L. Reutel, N. Y.	10	" $5.00 July 1, $5.00 September 1.
John P. Johnson, New Haven	10	" On demand.
A. Villinger, Los Angeles, Cal.	10	" $3.00 cash, $7.00 July 1.
E. E. Snyder, Mariners' Harbor, S. I.	10	" July 1.
Henry Snyder, Mariners' Harbor, S. I.	10	" August 1.
Geo. A. Sharret, Mariners' Harbor, S. I.	10	" July 1.
Chas. E. Rauscher, Port Richmond, S. I.	10	" July 1.
Wm. Van Vorst, West Brighton, S. I.	10	" August 1.
Jacob Zimmer, West Brighton, S. I.	15	" June 1.
Frederick Backer, Mariners' Harbor, S. I.	10	" August 15.
Fred. Hoffer, College Point, N. Y.	10	" Cash.
Patrick Muldowney, Providence, R. I.	10	" Cash.
A. Kalinska, N. Y.	10	" On demand.
J. C. Butterworth, Paterson, N. J.	10	" Cash.
Joseph Schadler, N. Y.	10	" On demand.
Section College Point, N. Y.	10	" Cash.
Total this week	$175	

The following amounts have been paid down to February 24d incl.:

Previously acknowledged $323.50

Joseph Siegel, Hartford, Conn., $3.00; Peter Schaffer, Hartford, Conn., $1.00; Paulina Schaffer, Hartford, Conn., $1.00; D. Tuck, Hartford, Conn., $1.00; Lewis Fischer, Hartford, Conn., $1.00; Max Ganver, Hartford, Conn., $1.00; Isidor Ritter, City, $2.00; H. G. Hasseler, West Detroit, Mich., $10.00; A. Simonet, Cleveland, Ohio, $1.00; Section Adams, Mass., $20.00 (Check payable May 1st, 1897); O'Shaughnessy, Brooklyn, N. Y., $1.00; M. Smulansky, City, $1.50; I. Chernoff, City, $1.50; Julius Cohen, City, $1.00; Bruno Thorne, Brooklyn, N. Y., $1.00; American Section, San Francisco, Cal., $10.00; John Robbins, City, $2.00; Edward Larsen, Cleveland, Ohio, $5.00; David Cantor, City, $2.00; P. Campbell, City, $1.00; Harriet Brackett, Berlin, Germany, $10.00; A. Villinger, Los Angeles, Cal., $3.00; E. Abramovich, City, $3.00; F. H. and W. W., College Point, N. Y., $10.00; J. Saphro, Brooklyn, N. Y., $1.25; Patrick Muldowney, Providence, R. I., $10.00; P. Larsen, Brooklyn, N. Y., $1.00; Section College Point, N. Y., $10.00; J. C. B., Paterson, N. J., $10.00 ..... 125 25

Total $448.75

☞ The Comrades, who are in arrears with their payments, are requested to remit before Tuesday, March 2nd.

☞ Pledgers will please keep in mind the dates on which their payments fall due, as per printed list, and remit promptly. If any error appears on the list, correct with equal promptness.

THE DAILY PEOPLE COMMITTEE.
184 William St., N. Y.

"Abendblatt" Festival reported that the same was a grand success both in attendance and financially.

Ale and Porter Union reported voting for Frank W. Wilson as member to the G. E. B. S. T. & L. A., and for Boston for the convention.

The joint Executive Board of the Ind. Bakers' Union, Branches 1 and 2, entered a complaint against Branch 3, claiming that same had not paid any dues since March, 1896, and no assessment since February, 1896. The branch had not sent a delegate to the E. B. since November, 1896. A committee of the other branches was not admitted to meetings of Branch 3. The E. B. therefore suspended the said branch. The same course was taken by the C. L. F.

Executive session was entered in a case of the German Waiters' Union No. 1, and the result will be conveyed to the unions in writing.

An invitation of the "Volkszeitung" conference to attend the festival in the Grand Central Palace on Monday was approved, and all unions again asked to attend, as heretofore.

United Upholsterers' Union reported having voted for M. Harkow as member of the G. E. B., and for Boston as the place for the next convention of the S. T. & L. A.

German Waiters' Union No. 1 reported voting for F. W. Wilson as member of the G. E. B., and for Boston for the convention. They expelled a member for working as a scab in Café Cosmopolitan.

Furriers' Union collected $1.50 on a list for the Hamburg striking Dock Workers, and delivered same to the New York "Volkszeitung."

The unions are urged to make an early settlement for the "Abendblatt" Festival tickets.

A Boston District Alliance.

The second meeting of the Boston Trade and Labor Alliance was held at 1095 Tremont street, Feb. 20. There were delegates present from the Bakers' Progressive Union No. 1, Waiters' Progressive Union, Ladies' Tailors' Union, German Section S. L. P., Jewish Section S. L. P., All of the delegates stated that they had full power to act (except the delegates from the Jewish Section), the last named delegates, however, seemed to be in thorough sympathy with the object of the meeting. A delegate from the German Section was elected chairman, and a delegate from the Waiters' Union was elected secretary. After considerable discussion as to the policy pursued by the executive of the Federation of Labor, and also the field that is open to S. T. & L. A., it was resolved to form a permanent organization. A delegate from the Walters was elected recording secretary, a delegate from the Ladies' Tailors financial secretary, and a delegate from German Section treasurer. A committee of five on organization was also elected. It was resolved that each local or Section be taxed one cent per month for each member in good standing, commencing from the first of March next. District organizer Wehner stated that another local of bakers would be represented at the next meeting. A communication was read from the general secretary regarding the next convention, and stating that the general opinion seems to be in favor of Boston, all of the delegates present shared this opinion. At the next meeting a committee will be elected to look up quarters for the convention. It was resolved to hold the next meeting the first Saturday in March, when it is hoped the American Section will have delegates present.

THE SECRETARY.

Clothing Cutters and Trimmers.

The regular session of the above union, held Thursday, Feb. 18, at 64 E. 4th street, was fairly well attended. The report of the delegates to D. A. 49 caused a lengthy discussion, upon which it was decided to protest against the action of one of the officers of the D. A. The different committees, including the Executive Board, then rendered their reports, which were accepted and action taken. The next lecture meeting will be held Thursday, Feb. 25, in our rooms, 64 E. 4th street. All those whom THE PEOPLE reaches on that day are invited to attend, as Comrade Salisbury will lecture on "Labor's Share, and How to Get It." The members were requested to attend the affairs of the 20th and 22d of this inst. for the benefit of the Labor Press.

THE SECRETARY.

A TYPE

Of the Class that Talks about "Imported Socialists."

The following letter appears in a Chicago capitalist paper:

"A Reader" in Monday's "Tribune" refers to the fact that the Building Trades Council will try to get the Board of Education to put a clause in all contracts that none but union labor shall be employed. What right has the Board of Education, the city, or the State to say that none but union labor shall be employed? Taxes are collected from all citizens, and the free non-union mechanic pays his share, and no legislation is just that forbids his employment or refuses him an equal chance to support himself and family.

A contractor should be made to employ American citizens, and when the courts and all officers will uphold an employer in his right to employ any American citizen he wants, and discharge any man he does not want, then the walking delegate will have to work for a living, strikes and boycotts will be soon settled, organized mobs who will not work nor allow others to work—who destroy the property of others—and kill, cripple, or disfigure for life non-union workmen, will get their just deserts. Then the free American mechanic who will not pay tribute to a labor union, nor allow even a Debs to dictate what he shall do, will ask no favors. Let all have an equal chance. Let merit and American citizenship be the necessary qualification, and the non-union American mechanic will be satisfied.

J. M. SHEPARD,
American Mechanic.

Can the most voracious capitalist maw want any juicier cattle to feed on?

The receipt of a sample copy of this paper is an invitation to subscribe.

PARLIAMENTS OF LABOR.

D. A. No. 1.
(CENTRAL LABOR FEDERATION OF N. Y.)

Delegate Max Sotheimer, of German Waiters' Union No. 7 was chairman at last Sunday's meeting of the New York Central Labor Federation (D. A. No. 1, S. T. & L. A.), and delegate A. Ferry, of the Excelsior Labor Club, L. A. 1563, was vice-chairman.

The Arbitration Committee reported having settled the grievance between A. Heller, proprietor of Cafe New York, 88 2nd avenue, he having signed a contract with the C. L. F. on Feb. 19. He agrees to employ only good standing members of Waiters' Alliance Liberty. If he has any complaint to make he is authorized to appeal to the C. L. F. The contract was indorsed, and Cafe New York is now a strict union place. Mr. Heller declared that he was buncoed by the Germania Waiters' Protective Association. They promised him that if he employed their members that the C. L. Union would immediately remove to his place, and that the association would do likewise. This was all wind, and he had found it to be better for him in future to employ the members of the Waiters' Alliance Liberty, and to stand with the Central Labor Federation.

The Arrangements Committee for the

N. Y. PAINTERS

Meet Every Month, 8 P. M., at 138 and 140 East 57th Street.

(This paper will be mailed to every member free of charge by order of the organization, and will contain all such notices and information as are necessary.)

The last meeting of the New York Painters, held on Feb. 22, had an average attendance, and dispatched the routine business in average time. Information was sent in that John Vershuren fell from a scaffold on last Tuesday, Feb. 16, breaking both legs and arms; he is in the Manhattan Hospital, 131st street and 10th avenue.

The Arbitration Committee read their report; it was adopted.

The Amalgamation Committee reports that all arrangements are completed for the mass meeting to be held on Wednesday, March 3, at 8 p. m., in Chickering Hall, northwest corner 18th street and 5th avenue. The chairman will be G. Coleman; speakers, R. P. Davis and J. Corley, from the Operative Painters; W. Ferris and W. Hallenback, from the Progressive Painters; V. Buhr, from the German Painters; D. Callahan and H. Balkam from the New York Painters; also W. J. Brien and Edward King.

The committee request that the members of all organizations involved in the undertaking turn out in full numbers, and have their cards ready to show, as that will make a difference in the seats. They promise that the matter in hand will be treated to full satisfaction.

The delegate's report, giving an epitome of his labors of last week, was received and followed up by instructions for him.

Two candidates were admitted to membership and one rejected. Minor affairs filled up the rest of the evening.

THE SECRETARY.

SUPPLEMENTARY.

(Continued from Page 1.)

or they lose their jobs, and what these "jobs" amount to the following figures may give some idea of: The "officers' salaries and committee expenses," together with the "'miscellaneous' (?) expenditures," footed up last year the neat little sum of $70,184.75, besides which a number of local fakirs enjoy local plums. For instance, David Heimerdinger, of New York, who could not get $5 a week when at work, was "taken care of" by getting a job as junketing agent, for which he has received in a few months $540 out of our hard earned earnings.

Union No. 22, of Detroit, is completely bankrupt; for the last three weeks no benefit could be paid; the payment of all benefits except death benefits has been suspended, and still the fakirs shout about our big treasury.

There is one more scheme the fakirs ought to adopt. It is worked quite successfully by the insurance companies. It is to pay a bonus for every new member. For instance, these companies give their agents the dues collected for the first ten weeks, and as there is more dropping out of the union than being initiated, to keep up the equilibrium, give the member proposing a candidate the first ten weeks' dues, then I am sure the members would take more interest, and make it an all round insurance concern.

The present watchword of the fakir in the International Union is: "High dues create lapses; lapses reduce our liabilities; the get-rich-quick plan will work O.K.; the attention of our members can be diverted from the class struggle and remain a helpless prey for capitalist exploitation."

These are the men who want to make the worker believe that by striking for higher wages when business is brisk, and accept reductions when trade is dull, profits can be abolished—the "pure and simple" method whereby they claim that the emancipation for the worker can be accomplished.

A MEMBER OF C. M. I. U.

Daily People Minor Fund.

Previously acknowledged	$1,531.61
Feb. 10—N. Y. Soc. Lit. Soc...	.70
Feb. 11—Collected by A. Wolfson, N.Y.	3.00
Feb. 13—E. A.	.75
Feb. 13—Max Sant	.25
Feb. 18—Few Sincere Socialists, Jeanette, Pa...	2.00
Feb. 19—Cigarmakers' Union, No. 90, collected	4.34
Feb. 22—C. Maier, Huntington, Pa.	.50
Feb. 22—Morris Ledermann, Brooklyn, N. Y.	.25
Total	$1,543.40

HENRY KUHN, Fin. Secy.

Books that Ought to Be Read.

The following books can be obtained by mailing price and one-tenth of price for postage, to the New York Labor News Co., 64 East Fourth street, New York City. Send for full catalogue.

"The Condition of the Working Class in England, 1844."—By Fredrick Engels	$1 25
"Capital,"—By Carl Marx.—An exhaustive dissertation on political economy from the most advanced and scientific standpoint. Bound.	2 00
Paper	1 20
"Co-operative Commonwealth."—An Exposition of Socialism, by Laurence Gronlund	50
"Socialism vs. Tax Reform."—By Laurence Gronlund	10
"Socialism."—By William Scholl McClure	10
"A Traveler from Altruria."—By William Dean Howells. Cloth...	1 50
"Merrie England."—By Robert Blatchford	10
"The Fabian Essays."—By H. G. Wilshire. Paper	25
"French and German Socialism."—By Prof. Richard T. Ely	25
"Six Centuries of Work and Wages."—By J. E. Thorold Rogers	25
"Quintessence of Socialism."—By Dr. A. Schaeffle	15
"Reform or Revolution."—By Daniel De Leon	05
"The Evolution of Property."—By Lafargue	1 00

Trades and Societies Calendar.

Standing advertisements of Trade Unions and other Societies (not exceeding five lines) will be inserted under this heading hereafter at the rate of $5.00 per annum.

Organizations should not lose such an opportunity of advertizing their places of meeting.

Branch 1 (American) S. L. P. Discussion meeting every first Friday. Business meeting every 3rd Friday at 64 East 4th Str. Lectures every Sunday 8 P. M. at Stuyvesant Hall, 17th Str., and Hudson Building, 37th St. and 8th Ave. 236

Carl Sahm Club (Musicians Union). Meetings every Tuesday at 10 a. m., at 64 East 4th street, New Labor Lyceum. Business Secretary, Frei. 236

Central Labor Federation of New York (S. T. & L. A., D. A. No. 1). Meets at 2.30 every Sunday afternoon at 64 East 4th street, New York City. All bona-fide trade and labor Unions should be represented. Communications are to be sent to the corresponding Secretary, Ernest Bohm, 64 East 4th street, New York City. 236

Cigarmakers' Progressive International Union No. 90. Office and Employment Bureau: 64 East 4th street.—District I (Bohemian), 324 East 71st street, every Saturday at 8 p. m.—District II (German), at 213 Forsyth street, meets every Saturday at 8 p. m.—District III, meets at 1807 avenue A, every Saturday at 8 p. m.—District IV, meets at 342 West 42nd street, every Saturday at 8 p. m.—The Board of Supervisors meets every Tuesday at 1422 2nd avenue, at 8 p. m. 236

Empire City Lodge (Machinists), meets every Wednesday evening at the Labor Lyceum, 64 East 4th street.
273 Secretary: HENRY ZINCK.

German Waiters' Union of New York. Office: 285 Bowery, Union Hall, 1st floor. Meetings every Friday at 4 p. m. Board of Supervisors meets every Wednesday at 4 p. m., at the same Hall. 236

Section Essex County, S. L. P., meets the first Sunday in each month at 3 p. m. in the hall of "Essex County Socialist Club," 76 Springfield Ave., Newark, N. J. 236

Skandinavian Section, S. L. P. Meets 3rd and 4th Sunday of every month at 10 o'clock a. m., at Schuler's Hall, 231—233 East 33rd street, New York City. Subscription orders taken for the Scand. Socialist Weekly, SCAND. AM. ARBETAREN.

Socialist Science Club. Meets at Webster Hall, 140th street and 3rd avenue, every 1st and 3rd Friday at 8 P. M. Also Free Lecture, every Sunday night, 7.30 P. M., preceded by entertainment at same Hall.

Upholsterers' Union of New York and Vicinity. Meets 2d and 4th Tuesdays evening at the Labor Lyceum, 64 East 4th street. Secretary, Carl Anders, 22 East 3rd street.

Arbeiter Kranken- und Sterbe-Kasse für die Ver. Staaten von Amerika.

WORKMEN'S Sick and Death Benefit Fund of the United States of America.

The above society was founded in the year 1884 by workingmen imbued with the spirit of solidarity and socialist thought. Its numerical strength (at present composed of 139 local branches with more than 13,000 male members) is rapidly increasing among workingmen who believe in the principles of the modern labor movement. Workingmen between 18 and 45 years of age may be admitted to membership in any of the branches, upon payment of a deposit of $4.00 for the first class and $3.00 for the second class. Members belonging to the first class are entitled to a sick benefit of $9.00 for 40 weeks and of $4.50 for another 40 weeks wether continuous or with interruption. Members belonging to the second class receive under the same circumstances and length of time $6.00 and $3.00 respectively. A burial benefit of $250,00 is granted for every member, and the wives and unmarried daughters of members between 18 and 45 years of age may be admitted to the burial benefit upon payment of a deposit for $1.00. Monthly taxes are levied according to expenditures. In cities and towns where no branch exists, a new branch can be formed by 10 workingmen in good health, and men adhering to the above named principles are invited to do so.

Address all communications to HENRY SCHOEN, Financial Secretary, 25—27 3rd Ave., Room 8, New York City.

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"The Dogs And The Fleas,"
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